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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1873.

The Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.

A little before noon to-day faint whispers of rumors that the houses of Jay Cooke & Co., in New York and Philadelphia, had suspended payment, were heard in the vicinity of the telegraph offices. In a very short time the rumors had spread to all public places and were spoken of more loudly. At first there was a great deal of incredulity on all sides. The firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was popularly supposed to be possessed of abundant resources for all emergencies, and confidence in it was not easily shaken. Even when telegrams were publicly exhibited stating the facts, many still doubted. Several parties who have accounts with the house here, and who were early advised on the rumors, as a matter of precaution deposited checks on the First National bank of this city here and handed in their checks for the amounts standing to their credit. This action speedily solved all doubts; payment of the checks was declined, and the doors of the banking house were immediately closed and a notice announcing the suspension of the firm was posted up. A few minutes after the doors of the First National bank were also closed. Mr. H. D. Cooke, the resident partner here, is also President of the First National bank, and the two concerns are intimately connected. The suspension of the London house, trading under the firm name of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., was also stated, although it was afterwards said that they would honor all drafts and letters of credit on them from this side.

The usual crowd soon gathered in front of the building occupied by Jay Cooke & Co. and the First National bank on Fifteenth street, opposite the Treasury. Little if any excitement, however, was displayed, the conversation being entirely of a quiet nature. Two or three ladies and as many gentlemen who had large deposits in one or the other of the institutions, drove up and took a look and then went off. very few of those who gathered on the sidewalk had any personal interest involved. One gentleman, who had a balance of $20,000 in the bank, smilingly remarked that he should have to live on salt herring for some time to come. Another, whose connection was the depository of the City Collector of Washington, but as the funds were drawn as fast, if not faster, than put in, he did not expect much of a loser. Very few of the business firms of Washington did business with either Jay Cooke & Co. or the First National bank, and it is not expected that the mercantile community will be much affected by the suspension.

The majority of the members of Congress, officers of the army and navy and others who usually kept their account with "the Cookes," and most of the leading journals of the country which maintained representatives here, have already provided with them. Not a few of these will suffer seriously if the suspension should last for any length of time. Applications are now absent from the city, which was the cause, perhaps, of so little excitement. There has, of course, been little business done to-day and to-night. The cause of the stoppage is generally, and no doubt correctly, attributed to the gigantic load which has been carried for several years past in the shape of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds. Oceans of money have been poured out by the house in advertising and placing the securities and Vice versa. Millions of them have been sold, and Jay Cooke & Co. have been looked to to pay the interest. A leading Cabinet officer only a few months ago, in speaking of the prospective value of these bonds, said the Northern Pacific Railroad was a mere bubble, which would soon burst sooner or later. It is very certain that, even if the road was completed, it will be many years before the traffic in the sale of the bonds would pay the interest on the cost of its construction. Thanks to the most lavish advertising, people in all parts of the country have been induced to invest in these bonds, many widows and orphans having their all in them. Statements were freely made to-day that one of the causes of the embarrassment of the house was its dealing in District securities and advances to the Board of Public Works. These are, however, known to have a sufficient foundation, and it is asserted on the best authority that the house has not been the first declined to have anything to do with the District of Columbia securities. No run was made on any of the other banks in the City to-day, the exception of the Washington City, the same institution which was unduly withdrawn from the Treasury. The popular belief is that this institution has large deposits with Jay Cooke & Co., but it cannot be ascertained that there is any foundation for it. It was very generally stated that the Freedman's Saving Bank had two or three hundred thousand dollars in the hands of Jay Cooke & Co., but this was denied by interested parties, who asserted that the amount was only a few hundred. A run on this bank is looked for to-morrow. The bulk of its deposits are said to come from the Freedmen's Saving's Bank in the South. The First National bank is a government depository. It was announced to-day to some persons that the government had on deposit there, but as a receiver will be at once appointed the amount will be then ascertained. It is stated that the government will not lose anything through its operations with the syndicate, with which the house is chiefly concerned. The First National bank is also the agent for over six hundred National banks throughout the country, who constitute a network under the Treasury through it. All of these banks have more or less of their funds in the hands of Jay Cooke & Co. through them, it is believed, to any large amount. Opinions vary as to the ability of the firm to extricate itself from its present embarrassment, and as to whether government officials in a position to know and other prominent parties, generally believe that a resumption will take place at an early day, and that the liabilities will all be met. Others again reason that such a house must have assets to meet the assertion before allowing itself to go down, and that there is no hope for its recovering.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1873.

The financial panic, which it is now feared is brooding over the country, promises to be the sole topic of conversation in all circles to-day. In reference to the house of

Jay Cooke & Co.,

some few who yesterday were of the opinion that it would speedily resume, saw reason to-day to change their views, and thought that the prospects looked rather uncertain. It is one of the peculiar features of the banking business in the United States that suspensions are always at first styled "temporary," and the most profuse assurances are given that resumption *will* follow in a few days. How often such promises have been redeemed is for depositors to ambuse. It is apparent to-day that not for one business houses have ever gone to the wall possessing more of the confidence of the public generally than Jay Cooke & Co., and in connection with which it is freely asserted that in a short time they will be all right again.

Public Confidence

here has also been considerably strengthened by the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has not hesitated to announce his own belief that the assets of the suspended firm are sufficient to meet all its obligations, and that it would be on its feet again in a very few days.

Mr. H. D. Cooke,

the head of the house in this city, positively reiterates that there is no doubt that the concern will eventually pay up in full. Similar opinions were also expressed in some quarters, both abroad and at home, that the government will assist the firm out of its difficulties are based upon erroneous impressions. That the feelings of the government officials at the house and its members are of the most friendly nature, is, not, of course, to be questioned, but it is not the province of the government to endorse in any such operations.

First National Bank.

The appointment of a receiver for the First National bank was made this afternoon. As the position of receiver in such cases is a profitable one, there was quite a contest for the appointment. The choice finally fell upon E. L. Stanton, son of the late Secretary, a gentleman well known in government, and standing on the most intimate terms with the Cookes. The impression is that it will take a long time to settle the affairs of the bank, and it is said that most of its resources have been absorbed by Jay Cooke & Co. Among its productive assets are said to be the unpaid notes of a number of Congressmen. Under the National Banking law its stockholders are liable for an amount equal to the value of their stock. Among them are several persons in prominent official positions.

Wall Street Failures.

The almost unparalleled excitement in Wall street to-day, and the failure of some of the largest operators, was not altogether unexpected, despite the prediction of recognized financial authorities that the worst was over. The failure of Fisk & Hatch was due to the same cause as that of Jay Cooke & Co., the attempt to carry on their shoulders great railroad enterprises involving millions of outlay, with no immediate prospect of returns. The failures will unquestionably have the effect to impair the public faith in the value of the securities of old established lines traversing thoroughly settled parts of the country.

An Absurd Rumor.

Some amusement was created here to-day on the receipt of numerous telegrams inquiring as to the truth of rumors pervading the country that Secretary Richardson had been removed and Mr. Delano put in his place, which, of course, were utterly without foundation and put out for interested motives, as foreshadowing a change in the financial policy of the government. It is not improbable that in case the panic continues Secretary Richardson may come to the relief of the market by ordering a portion of his reserves. The impression in official quarters is, that the European bankers and holders of American securities may become alarmed by the recent developments, and throw them on the market in such quantities as to involve very serious consequences.

Run on Washington Banks.

The anticipated run on the Freedman's bank and several of the City Saving banks, commenced early this morning and continued till the hours of closing. Balances were struck and the amounts due depositors paid over, with such systematic slowness, however, that the banks will not stand in much danger. All of these banks are believed to be thoroughly sound, except the Freedman's, which is looked upon as a rotten institution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1873.

The President returned to the city this morning in the early New York train this morning, accompanied by Secretaries Richardson and Robeson. As the White House is not yet in a proper condition for his reception, the President took quarters at Willard's. He afterwards went up to the Executive Mansion and received such as called, in the private audience room. It was not generally known that he had come to Washington, for which reason there were but few callers.

The President had a lengthy consultation on the financial situation with the Secretary of the Treasury. During the day numerous telegrams were received by the President and the Secretary from New York. Most of the dispatches breathed a hopeful spirit and expressed the belief that no further trouble of consequence need be apprehended.

Early in the day a dispatch came from New York that all the banks had suspended, which created considerable excitement, until subsequent news patches contradicted the report.

The President remained to-day that the dispatches from New York last night misrepresented his action at the Fifth avenue conference. His indisposition to place the reserves at the command of the New York banks was not put by him on constitutional grounds, but on the ground that such action would, under the circumstances, be of questionable utility. The act of Congress. The President considers that his instructions to purchase all the United States bonds which may be offered is the best and the proper course to pursue.

The worst of the panic, it is now thought, is about over. There seems to be a disposition now, on the part of the commercial and banking classes, to retain each other and to discontenance any undue pressure on the banks. If the banks of New York should be obliged to suspend, the effect would be throughout the country would, in all probability, have to follow their example, and all national banks forced into such action would have to go into the hands or a receiver, and wind up their affairs.

The National Library of the United States—Its Foundation in 1800—Destruction by the British—Purchase of the Jeffersonian Library—The Fire of 1851—Present Extent of the Library—Library Appurtenants—Proposed New Building—Librarian Spofford on the Rate of Expansion—Law Library—Copyright Business—Statistics of the Library—Comparison with Foreign Libraries—Its Benefit to the United States.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1873.

The progress of education, science and letters as well as the mechanical and fine arts, in the United States, since the establishment of the Constitution, has, in a great measure, been promoted by the cooperation of the Government. In no instance is this enlightened policy more forcibly exhibited than in the growth of the great National Library of the United States, commonly known as the Library of Congress. In less than three-quarters of a century, notwithstanding the destructive ravages of two fires, one from the incendiary torch of a foreign enemy, and the other from defective construction of the interior, this repository for the learning of all climes and ages has swelled to over a quarter of a million of volumes.

FOUNDATION OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act of April 24th, 1800, providing for the removal and accommodation of the government of the United States, authorized the expenditure of $5,000 for the purchase of such books as might be necessary for the use of Congress at Washington, and for fitting up a suitable apartment in the Capitol for their safe keeping. The use of these books was accorded to members of Congress, subject to regulations to be prepared by a joint committee of the two Houses. Subsequent statutes, however, extended the privileges. The purchases were to be made by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives under direction of the joint committee. The committee appointed consisted of Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, William Bingham, of Pennsylvania, and Wilson Cary Nicholas, of Virginia, on the part of the Senate, and Robert Waln, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Evans and Levy Powell, of Virginia. By them a small number of books were purchased and forwarded to the seat of government. The chief purpose of the deliberations of the library from the beginning was Thomas Jefferson. At his suggestion, Samuel Allyne Otis, Secretary of the Senate, on December 1, 1801, the first day of the session, made a statement of the books and maps purchased, by the joint committee on the library. On December 15, 1800, Urian Tracy, of Connecticut, and three days later John Randolph, of Roanoke, respectively of the Senate and House of Representatives, and of the new committee appointed on the Library made an important report to their respective Houses on the subject of the future of the Library of Congress. A spirited discussion ensued on the resolutions embodied in the report, during which John Bacon, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, proposed an annual appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of the Library. The idea of such extravagance was quite alarming to the less intelligent or appreciative members of the body. The effect, however, was beneficial. A few weeks later, January 26, 1802, the act "Concerning the Library for the use of both Houses of Congress" was passed. Under the provisions of this act all the books and maps of the previous joint committee of both Houses were placed in the Capitol in the room in the north wing occupied by the House of Representatives during the first session of the sixth Congress. The House, from 1801 to 1805, the period of its occupancy, was also favored with the "Oven," south of the building. The following officers of the two Houses were authorized to establish such regulations and restrictions as might be found necessary, attributed to the Library. The President of the United States was also authorized to subscribe for the Library and give bonds and to receive $3 for every day's necessary attendance. No map was to be taken out of the Library at all. The Secretary of State, President and Vice President of the United States and the members of the Senate and House of Congress for the time being. The unexpended balance of the $5,000 appropriation, only $2,050, together with such sums as might be thereafter appropriated, was placed in the custody and under the direction of the joint committee. The early appropriations were very small, as low as $450. The first book bought was Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, in 1802, under the direction of Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury. These appropriations have since varied in amounts, at present averaging $2,000 each year. At that time there were but 3,076 law books in the Library of Congress of which 629 were of the Jefferson Library.

Under a resolution of Congress the Law Library of James L. Pettigrue of S. C. was purchased in 1807 for $5,000.

The law branch of the Library of the United States is now the largest and most valuable law collection in the United States.

COPYRIGHT BUSINESS.

By act of May 31, 1790, authors of maps, charts and books printed in the United States by citizens who had not transferred their rights, or purchasers from them, were granted the sole right of publication and sale for fourteen years after record in the Clerk's office of the District Court. An extension of fourteen years was granted to the author, if living. The infringement of these rights was punishable. The law was subsequently amended at different times, enlarging the scope of protection to all classes of authors or proprietors of maps, books, charts, historical or other prints.

The act of Congress to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights, approved July 8, 1870, abolished the earlier system of entering in the Clerk's office of the District Courts and established a general law providing that all records and other things relating to copyrights and required by-law to be preserved should be under the control of the Librarian of Congress (the United States), and kept and preserved in that Library. In accordance with this the Librarian has the immediate care and supervision of all matters touching copyrights under the general direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library. The Librarian makes an annual report to Congress of the number and description of copyright publications for which entries have been made during the year.

Two copies of the best edition of each book copyrighted are required to be sent to the Library, and a copy of each subsequent edition. The term of copyright is for twenty years, and no further copyrights or renewals may be extended for an additional term of fourteen years.

In 1853 the Library of the United States numbered 52,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets. Of this aggregate 30,000 volumes belonged to the law library. The average annual accessions are 10,000 books, and 5,000 pamphlets. The sources of supply to the Library are mainly by purchase, copyright (excluding duplicates), deposit of the Smithsonian Institution, presentation and exchange. The transfer of the copyright business to the Library of the United States was a wise measure, as nothing could be more valuable as a complete representation of the product of the American, for permanent preservation in a fire-proof national library." In addition to this it is of great advantage to authors, for the convenience of verification of literary property. Copyrights are granted for books, periodicals, pamphlets, musical and dramatical compositions, photographs, engravings, chromos, prints, maps and charts. The whole number of copyrights entered in 1872 was 14,164.

The largest library in the world is the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, having about 1,400,000 volumes. The second is the British Museum Library, London, with 900,000 volumes. The Royal Library, at Munich, claims to have 800,000 volumes. It may be genuine intelligent or appreciative members of the body. The effect, however, was beneficial. A few weeks later, January 26, 1802, the act "Concerning the Library for the use of both Houses of Congress" was passed. Under the provisions of this act all the books and maps of the previous joint committee of both Houses were placed in the Capitol in the room in the north wing occupied by the House of Representatives during the first session of the sixth Congress. The House, from 1801 to 1805, the period of its occupancy, was also favored with the "Oven," south of the building. The following officers of the two Houses were authorized to establish such regulations and restrictions as might be found necessary, attributed to the Library. The President of the United States was also authorized to subscribe for the Library and give bonds and to receive $3 for every day's necessary attendance. No map was to be taken out of the Library at all. The Secretary of State, President and Vice President of the United States and the members of the Senate and House of Congress for the time being. The unexpended balance of the $5,000 appropriation, only $2,050, together with such sums as might be thereafter appropriated, was placed in the custody and under the direction of the joint committee. The early appropriations were very small, as low as $450. The first book bought was Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, in 1802, under the direction of Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury. These appropriations have since varied in amounts, at present averaging $2,000 each year. At that time there were but 3,076 law books in the Library of Congress of which 629 were of the Jefferson Library.

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COPYRIGHT BUSINESS.

By act of May 31, 1790, authors of maps, charts

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY.

Wall Street Wild With Excitement.

ANOTHER BLACK FRIDAY.

Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.

NEW YORK, September 18.—There is great excitement on the street in consequence of the announcement of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. The question generally asked is, who next? Stocks took a tumble generally, caused as much by apprehensions of the future as by the existing condition of affairs. Prominent Wall street men attribute the suspension of the firm not so much to the effort to sustain the Philadelphia house as to operations in the Northern Pacific, which, it is said, they sought to carry beyond their strength. It is expected that the Insurance Company with which Jay Cooke & Co. are connected, may have to go under.

It is also said that Jay Cooke has lost large sums in the recent gold movement, and another rumor is that it was the tightness in the money market and the inability to dispose of his paper that hurried the suspension. The firm say they are unable to make any further statement save that they expect to resume business in a short time.

Another dispatch says: Jay Cooke & Co. make the following statement: The immediate cause of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. was the large drawings upon them by their Philadelphia house and their own depositors during the last fortnight. Both houses have suffered a large drain upon their deposits in consequence of the uneasy feeling which has recently prevailed, and which has affected more or less all houses closely identified with new railroad enterprises. The Philadelphia house had previously been working largely on cash advances of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and of which they are the financial agents.

A later dispatch contains the following: Mr. Cooke says: "I believe this house will speedily be relieved from embarrassment, and to this end, if needs be, every dollar of the means possessed by the members of the firm will be applied. No one who has a dollar on deposit here will lose it. Every liability will be faithfully discharged. The temporary suspension of the American house does not affect in any way the London house or Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., from whom the following cable was received this afternoon, stating the liabilities satisfaction when made known to the public.

Richard Schell and Robinson & Sayman, of New York, and E. W. Clark, of Philadelphia, have also suspended.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Another day of intense excitement has passed over Wall street. Early this morning private dispatches to the effect would be a hard day and one that would see the downfall of more than one financial house in the Chicago fire it was thought would occasion a drain on deposits and tend to a panic. Stocks for the first few of the morning were unsettled, but after 11 o'clock the panic has fairly set in, and the feeling in London towards Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. is very friendly. It must be remembered that the liabilities of the London house, unlike those of the American branches, are not due on demand, but at regular, well known dates, so that they know exactly how much money is needed each week.

E. D. Randolph & Co., bankers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and William H. Connor announce their suspension. Whitehouse & Aliman and S. N. Stults & Seaver, are included in the suspension. The run upon the Union Trust Company has subsided somewhat, and better feeling is prevailing.

3:30 P. M.—Jacob Little & Co. have suspended. Gold closed at 111¾, money 7 per cent. Sales on the railroad stocks continued on an enormous scale till the close of the Exchange. The principal transactions have been in Pacific Mail, Central and Hudson, Western Union, Rock Island, Wabash, St. Paul, Northwestern, Lake Shore and Erie. Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse says it is in the power of the National banks to avert further disaster and they will unhesitatingly do so. The Treasury is ordinary, and, some say, uncalled for excitement have been made in the Treasury

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

EX-MAYOR GASTON, of Boston, who is said to be a total abstainer of many years standing, affirms that the prohibitory liquor law of Massachusetts has proved a complete failure. He says it is useless as a philanthropic measure, and vicious in politics and ethics; that it has done and is doing more to demoralize the people than any other one thing; that it has made or helped make people forgetful of moral distinctions, and has well nigh obliterated the reasoning faculty from large numbers of men. It is quite possible that he may have overstated the matter; nevertheless the evidence of such a man, with such opportunities for judging, is by no means devoid of importance, as going to show that, after all, the best agencies of reform, in this particular as in others, are moral and persuasive instead of statutory and penal.

THE "Grangers" are beginning to discover that the Democratic character which, in some parts of the country, has been given to the movements of their Order, threatens, unless stopped, to end in its disruption. A number of lodges or granges in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and elsewhere, having, in their organized capacity, lent themselves to further the interests of the Democracy, the officers of the National Grange are considering the propriety of issuing an admonitory circular letter that the primary law of the Patrons of Husbandry forbid any collective action, or even discussion, of religious and political questions, parties or sects. Individual members are in no way bound or committed as to religious or political matters. They have the fullest right to select their own affiliations, but the Granges, as such, cannot take part or lot in those ideas, and those that will persist in taking part in political proceedings are to be reminded that they thereby render themselves liable to a revocation of their charters.

THE devotion of the people of this country to the worship of money, and to the cultivation of material interests in general, is not characteristic of themselves alone. Human nature, after all, has a much greater genius for sameness than for originality. For instance, now that Germany has suddenly the opportunity of rapid wealth, one hears, it is said, in Berlin, quite as much talk of prices, rents, losses and gains, and sees quite as much eagerness for material prosperity, even at the expense of the ideal life, as in New York itself. Even palaces are sold for new streets of building lots. Meantime our people are more and more subjecting the material to the ideal; and if, heretofore, they have worshipped the dollar with somewhat too great an ardor, they have at least learned to consecrate it to the noblest uses of humanity. With the growth of wealth we have cherished letters, science, art and philanthropy, until the institutions founded by the private munificence of our citizens will compare favorably with those of the Old World. From the very first there has been in us an ideal life, and this is daily making itself more and more strongly felt.

POVERTY AND REACTION.

American sojourners in Europe, not accustomed to look at the dark side of things, indulge in gloomy anticipations of the immediate future. At Vienna, for instance, where the recent gathering of the nations and the splendid display of the results of manifold industry, might have been expected to inspire agreeable hopes, the middle and lower classes of the population are represented as full of anxiety for the coming winter. With a prophetic instinct of masses so often verified, they already regard it as a season of destitution and hardship, and are, as they may, voluntarily contracting expenditure and practicing self-denial with the purpose of providing resources for the time of need. Manufacturers discharge their workmen, and every one feels that it will be a difficult task to make both ends meet.

Signs seldom misinterpreted, it seems, indicate the early setting in of an unusually severe winter. Thus, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the season, half of August, the swallows, storks and other migratory birds before their usual time set off on their annual flight for the South. Then in the regions upon which the Austrians depend for wheat, even in Hungary, the yield of the harvest has been much below the average, while maize, potatoes, beets, &c., have been injured by the excessive heat of the summer, and will therefore not compensate the failure of wheat. Tightness in the money market and increased cost of all articles most essential to life are also the natural results of the great commercial crisis of some months ago. In consequence of general distrust the money which ought to be in circulation lies fallow in the hands of a few persons, and the suffering from this cause is confidently expected to increase rather than diminish with the lapse of time. Hence manufacturers of all classes have their warehouses full of articles, for which there is or will be no demand, because people cannot afford to buy. They look to compulsion, stop operations and dismiss their workmen. Thus multitudes are thrown out of employment—in Vienna eight thousand, according to the police reports, within the last two months—and the number is likely to increase continually. To the social and political perils in this manner created must be added the constant agitation kept up by the Internationals, who, in accordance with their system, take advantage of every opportunity to intensify popular discontent, and thus multiply their own number. In view of the entire situation, one of the correspondents to whom we have referred thinks it probable that terrible times are near at hand, when men will rush to arms with the old cry of the peasants' war—"Woe to those who have property!"

Though the foregoing statement relates particularly to Austria, a portion of it may without much risk of error be understood as an account of the condition of the poorer classes in most of the European continent, at least in the large cities. It is possible that in other times there may have been as much or nearly as much suffering among them as there is at present, but it is certain that in their sufferings they were never before so stirred with resentment at the richer people among whom they live. No doubt a considerable proportion of the sufferers bear their misery patiently as a part of their inevitable lot, or at least quietly as being irremediable. A constantly increasing number of them, however, look upon themselves as the mere victims of wrong and oppression, and are prepared to strike a blow for their own deliverance whenever an opportunity shall occur. And the knowledge of this fact seems to be the strongest element in the reaction in favor of kingcraft and priestcraft which prevails among the rich and well to do classes.

A FELLOW FEELING.

His tawny Majesty, the King of Siam, having received from the German Emperor the highest Prussian order, that of the Black Eagle, a pompous description has been published in the ceremonies of investiture. In the account figure a royal body guard, consisting of six hundred noblemen, a President of the Supreme Court, a splendid array of officials in court dress, etc. Reading the elaborate narrative, no reader ignorant of Siam and its people would for a moment suspect the essential barbarism of which the gaudy display was the expression. Some unamiable German has, therefore, published in the magazines and newspapers a plain, matter-of-fact account of a Siamese Court reception and entertainment, written by a recent traveler. On the former occasion His Majesty wore a red fancy jacket, etc. To a western eye, the royal outfit, of course, would appear sufficiently fantastic and ridiculous. One may, however, remark that style of dress is a peculiarly arbitrary matter, and perhaps no oriental apparel ever seemed to a European so absurd and even indecent as the ordinary European dress seems to the people of the East. And as to the formal court dress of Europe, it has, we believe, few admirers even there. The royal entertainment described really implied a condition of mind and manners utterly alien to Europe and its ideas. In conferring the order of the Black Eagle upon the Siamese King the motive of the Emperor may have been merely to please His Majesty for the sake of some commercial advantage received or hoped for, or it may have been asked for, as Eastern Kings are at length ambitious of European recognition and distinctions. In view of the remoteness of Bangkok from Berlin, there may have seemed no danger of degrading the sublime order by bestowing it on a barbarian, and in the list of those who bear it the name of the far away King of Siam may even impart dignity to the array.

The English appear to have been the first wholly to ignore the original purpose of an Order of Knighthood by conferring the Order of the Bath on pagan JUNG BAHADUR, Prime Minister of Nepal, and the real King of the Gurkhas. They owed him important services and expected more from him, and he showed his respect for European opinion by the confession that he would have committed a crime specified, if he had not taxed the *Times* newspaper. Since JUNG BAHADUR was knighted the Queen has conferred a similar honor on the Hindu Prime Minister of the Maharajah of Gwalior and on two or three Parsees, rich merchants of Bombay. The tendency seems to be by honoring royalty, however insignificant, and by bestowing aristocratic distinctions, to extend and strengthen monarchical government and privilege in opposition to democracy and plebeianism. If, as BOSWELL's father, the old Laird of Auchinleck said, CROMWELL did much for his country and the world when "he gart kings ken that they had a lith in their neck," kings perceive the necessity of helping one another by acknowledging the sacredness and dignity of their office. The feeling helps to account for the honors heaped upon the Shah, and even upon the Queen of the Sandwich Islands when they visit Europe.

A NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC.

Dr. ALEXANDER CARLYLE tells a story about a venerable rural divine who, attended by his trusty servant SANDY, went up from his parish in a secluded part of Scotland, to Aberdeen, for the purpose of obtaining the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Whether he was very learned in theology, we are not informed; he, however, no doubt felt assured that the academical title would become him, as well as add to his importance among co-presbyters and parishioners. Then in those days the coveted distinction was easily procured from any one of the minor universities, the chief, or, indeed, the only essential prerequisite, being the ability to pay the fee exacted by the dispensors of the honor. In due time the rustic clergyman started home, no longer a mere minister of the gospel, but invested with whatever additional dignity the imposing title could confer. As he drew near his manse it seemed to him judicious to inform SANDY of the promotion he had attained and to instruct him in the right mode of recognizing it in speech. SANDY was emphatically told that he must forever lay aside his habit of extreme familiarity, and especially of contradicting his master on theological subjects, and he must accustom himself to use the title in an easy and respectful manner. Thus, instead of saying the minister is doing this or that, or has gone to such a place, he must say the Doctor, etc. SANDY listened with apparent patience to the lesson; but as much cannot be said of the spirit in which the newly made Doctor of Divinity heard from SANDY in turn that, he, too, having long been a diligent student of divinity in Bible and catechism and finding how cheaply the title could be obtained, had even laid out his small savings in the purchase of the same decoration which, as he felt well persuaded, would not only enhance his theological authority in the parish, but fit him more perfectly for the service of his doctorated master.

However poor the anecdote may appear, divested of its appropriate Scotch dialect, it seems worth repeating as an introduction to the statement that a somewhat eminent physician of Paris has recently had an experience closely resembling that of the Scottish clergyman. His *concierge*, or door-porter, had long utilized the leisure allowed him by his immediate duties in exercising the "profession" of a *shampooer*. It is a business in which some science may doubtless be made available, and stimulated by the fame and example of his medical master, the *concierge* may have paid some attention to anatomy, physiology and kindred sciences. This, however, is mere conjecture suggested by the man's sublime ambition, as lately displayed. Informed of the admirable facility with which, in "the land of the free," not only formal academical degrees but "veritable diplomas in good Latin" may be purchased, the door porter determined also to invest a hundred or thirty-nine francs, and he is at present a Doctor of Medicine duly authenticated by the "American University of Philadelphia." The affair has naturally created what they call in Paris a "sensation," and not only the doctors but the press are denouncing American rascality, and calling on the proper government authorities to be very careful about granting self-styled foreign physicians permission to practice in France.

It is not only in France that this nefarious business with American diplomas is carried on. In all Europe, and especially in Austria and Great Britain, for a number of years past there have been quite persons, as the Mayor of Philadelphia lately showed by conclusive testimony. One VAN DER VYVER, who calls himself a doctor, and who has his headquarters at Jersey, in England, regularly at intervals floods the continent with showily printed proposals to furnish every one who desires the article with a diploma for the paltry sum of a hundred and twenty dollars, besides "honoraria and necessary expenses." This rascal calls himself "Agent of the Trustees of the University of Philadelphia," which he characterizes as "one of the most celebrated in the United States." The purpose is transparent to suggest the identity of his bogus concern with the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, whose medical school is well known in Europe. As to the "honoraria and expenses" referred to, they, of course, amount to just nothing, since no attendance is required. The applicant shows the papers all needful outlay, and any ignoramus who pleases, and can raise $120, can obtain a diploma from Dr. VAN DER VYVER.

In Europe the imposition is the more successful from the prepossessions with which people, familiar with old world rigor in such matters, regard a regular or legal charter. For this miserable Philadelphia establishment was founded with legistative sanction, and according to a decision of the Supreme Court of the State its charter has never been legally withdrawn. Hence, we are told that eminent physicians in York, with more than a disposition to believe that such a fictitious university could have existed under the authority of the Legislature of any civilized country, were with difficulty, if at all, convinced by the explanatory testimony of one individual that the diplomas in question attested nothing but the villainy of their sellers and the ignorance of their purchasers.

The highest degrees in divinity and law, as well as in medicine, are sold by these men, but while the sale of all is equally injurious to the national reputation, the sale of the medical diplomas is a peculiar outrage on humanity. No man really qualified by knowledge to practice the profession would be guilty of the imposition; the buyers are of course as ignorant of the human system and of the power of drugs as Moliere's *Medecin Malgre Lui*, and yet equipped with impudence, and with a document which seems to justify their pretensions and inspires confidence, they set up as doctors in places where they are least likely to be soon exposed. It is shocking to think of the murders committed in consequence of the matter being carried by fraud. It is therefore gratifying to learn that there is a legal process by which the "American University of Philadelphia" can be deprived of its charter, and that by order of the common council of the city proceedings have been already entered upon for that good purpose.

Decline of the Gods.

Jagannath, thinks the *Bali Mail Gazette*, seems to have come to the end of his earthly festival at Serampore. It appears from the account given by the *Friend of India* that when he was carried forth under an umbrella and hoisted up on his principal car, there was none of that frenzy of enthusiasm which he was wont to be greeted in former years. On the 3 October, the day of the festival, a rich dust, was merely dotted with visitors, and the police seemed to act as numerous as the pilgrims. An hour later the crowd was rather more numerous; but the priests could not prevail on the people to pay the usual fees. The god accordingly thus frantically called upon those near to rescue the god from disgrace. The attention of the women in the crowd was now directed towards two English ladies, who were watching the scene from the verandah of the Police post. The same ill-luck befell a rival car endowed by a Baboo, afterward transported for forgery. The few who could be persuaded to pull the car with old ropes broke them. Sunset, however, brought some devout ruscics from the interior, and these at last dragged the virgina car with considerable speed. Next day the attendance has been falling off, but on the occasion to constant it was very striking. The once solemn festival is fast becoming a mere tamasha; and even "elderly females," who were officially reported as those solemnly worshipping, are fast becoming cold and careless in their religious exercises.

THE speculative spirit in England which turns so readily toward anything new, is now intent upon a novel project. The story of typhoid fever arising from impure milk has made most people very uneasy concerning that important item of food. A company, to be called the Sanitary Milk Company, is, therefore, under consideration, and it is proposed to establish a large dairy of a thousand cows somewhere near London, where the sanitary condition of the premises, the cows, and the persons engaged in the dairy will be such as to insure the supply of pure milk free from all infectious germs of the disease. It is to be hoped that the moral character of all engaged will be equally considered, if the project is materialized, and that no milk cans will be rendered from the encroachments of water. Pure milk might stagger people at first, but in time it would no doubt be appreciated.

A RECENT British Merchants' Shipping act provides that in case of collision between two vessels it shall be the duty of the master, or person in charge of each vessel, in so far as he can do so without danger to his own vessel, crew and passengers, to stay by the other vessel until he has ascertained that she has no need to further assistance, and to render to the other vessel, her master, crew and passengers, if any, such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision. A failure to comply with this feature of the act subjects a British master to a cancelment or suspension of his certificate. This is a most excellent feature of a maritime law, and it should be engrafted into the code of all commercial nations.

M. D. CONWAY, in a recent letter from London, says: "Last year and this several female artists whose works had been rejected, sent their contributions under feigned masculine names, and, in nearly every case, the pictures so sent were received, applauded, and well hung for the admiration of the public! A lady at Richmond borrowed the name of a gentleman of her acquaintance, and the pictures supposed to be by him were sold at a very large price; and it was only because of a largely increased demand for the gentleman for income tax that the ruse had to be confessed, and the fact made known that a male name in English art is equal to seventy hundred pounds."

Those who should, above all other people know better, the literary reviewers, insist on speaking of books in course of preparation as "being on the anvil." There may be a forcible ring in this expression, but there is certainly nothing expressive about it in a literary sense.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CLARK, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BERGNER, Pittsburgh.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, two years.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democratic County Convention assembled at West Chester on Tuesday last, and was presided over by G. M. Boyd. Many of the townships were unrepresented, and volunteers were admitted whenever they presented themselves. The following are the nominations agreed upon: Senator, Tryon Lewis; Assembly, S. C. Williamson and John Gilfillan; Treasurer, J. D. Evans; Commissioner, John Yeager; Director, Peter Shoemaker; Auditor, James Hoasinger. Mr. Lewis is now fairly before the people for Senator, and as the *Democrat* when he left town on Monday night authoritatively announces that he will not withdraw, we shall have a triangular contest in the district.—*Village Record*.

The Legislative Conference of Cameron, Elk and Jefferson counties have renominated D. P. Baird, of Cameron, for Assembly. This action gives general satisfaction throughout the district.

What majority will Pennsylvania give the State ticket this year? is an inquiry we often hear repeated. Hartranft's majority last year was 35,687, in one of the severest natties the Republican party was ever called to make. The same principles are at stake this year, that were of issue last year. Mackey and Gordon stand on a platform of incomparable worth, and, therefore, we predict the same vote which sustained General Hartranft will rally to their support. On this tenable ground, it is perfectly logical to declare that the majority next October this year will be elected by a majority between thirty-five and forty thousand votes.—*Harrisburg State Journal*.

The Republicans of Berks county met in convention on the 20th inst., and nominated the following ticket: For State Senate—William H. Clymer, Assembly—Charles P. S. Fisher, William F. Wyatt, Abraham H. Philippi. Prison Inspectors—John A. Germant, Samuel Buch, William Y. Lyon. Treasurer—David Brown. County Commissioners—Henry Wamsher, William S. Williams. Jury Commissioner—Samuel U. Hollenbach. Director of the Poor—Dr. D. L. Beaver. Auditor—John M. Shoemaker. Coronor—David Fox

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comes that self reliance and strict integrity are the surest paths to greatness; he believes in the Divine right of becoming the highest type of man by dint of earnest individual effort, efficient on doing well the work in hand, he pushes on and exemplifies the life of the true nobility and exalting tendencies of labor.

Warlike in war and peaceful in peace, he is equally eminent in each.

No calamity appals him, no success bewilders; plain, prudent, reticent, his modesty bespeaks his merit; almighty fortune, envy and jealousy of coming events have no power to affect him, for he is archetype, "with malice for none and charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives him to see the right, he lives and acts "that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Stricken in the school of the soldier, acquainted with the vicissitudes of adverse fortune as a citizen, among step by step from the humblest estate of childhood to the most exalted of manhood, he knows and respects alike the rights of all, from the most favored of earth to the humblest door.

Once entrusted with the reins of power he holds so firmly and yet so gently, that the millions rest secure in the blessings of a free government and unconscious of any burdens. Disdaining ambitious schemes to disturb the industries of the country, and keep the world in unrest, he adds no lustre to official temerity in the quiet pursuits and simple manners of a private citizen. Whether in peace or war he is not unmindful of official duties and the time honored and changes of our busy times. Such representative type of intelligent and honest encouragingly points to national stability and perpetuity.

Such is a character meet to challenge the praise and admiration of mankind, and make the American name illustrious throughout the world.

"Such a career," says a writer of our day, "may laugh at criticism and defy depreciation—wonderful, unique, unapproachable, the proud inheritance of no other nation honors her benefactors or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who have contributed most to do her honor."

Like the plain, patient, plodding people, whose reflex he is:

"He's a sigh for those that love him,
And a smile for those that hate,
And, whatever sky's above him,
Has a heart for every fate."

Such then are the fruits of our system—the outgrowth of our institutions—the pride of all ever be as now is, the President of the United States.

The Star Spangled Banner was then sung, in excellent style, by the Allegheny Quartette Club.

Gen. Sheridan next proposed

THE ARMY AND NAVY,

and called upon Gen. J. S. Fullerton to respond, which that gentleman did as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES—While on my way to attend your meeting, I was informed that I would be called upon to respond to the toast just read. Your wish in this matter is my command, and I am sorry, though, that my duties as an officer of your Society have not allowed me time to arrange my thoughts or select words so as to speak briefly and to the point. The subject of this toast is so near to my heart that I am afraid my tongue may run away with me. Please keep quiet for a few moments and I will not abuse your patience. I know on the occasion too well for that. We are not here so much to hear toasts and responses, as to gather around the board, as around a campfire, where we can talk over the stories of marches and battles and renew the friendships formed in times of common pleasures and delight, tried in those of danger, when no too were of the army. I wish it were allowed me to speak of that army and may of twenty-five years ago, when the people were in the field and our merchant ships were turned into vessels of war.

I wish I could tell of the great uprising of 1861 of the past almost forgotten that crowded upon me as I entered this hall and looked upon the names of heroics that hang on the walls, and look at the familiar faces around me. It appeared to me but yesterday when I saw the long columns of brave fellows in blue, with sloueched hats, and bronzed faces, with glittering muskets, with haversacks filled with hard tack and fried pork, with the tramp of time in the caps and coffee pots that kept time to their long, swinging strides as they marched way down through the enemies' country. And I have been thinking of the preparation for battle; of the hasty call to arms; of the gathering; of the hurried preparation; of the quick mounting of horses; the swift rolling of artillery; the serious face of commander; the long roll; the soul-stirring bugle call; the cautious advance of the skirmish line—then the rattle and crash of the first shots like the big drops before the storm; the artillery galloping to the front; the shock of the battle; then the deafening, terrible clatter of the musketry, the roar of the big guns, the shrieking of the shells, the whistling of the bullets; the yells of the enemy who fell by our sides; the wounded who cheered us on as they were carried from the field. But, my comrades, I see our Colonel's eye is upon me, and he looks as though he thought me a straggler and was about to order me back to the ranks. He was a great disciplinarian in the field. I never saw a straggler from the column of march or line of battle who did not rush into the fight at once if he saw Sheridan coming. I follow their example.

My comrades, our experience has taught us to properly appreciate the army—the guardians of our national honor, the representatives of the strength and power of the country.

Our army and navy in size are insignificant in comparison to those of European countries of no larger population than our own. They are the skeleton of a powerful body. The few muskets scattered over the length and breadth of our land, are the indication of that power which burst forth to save the country when the flag was fired upon at Sumpter, and is ever ready to come again when occasion calls.

No our little army may command respect for our flag from every nation of the earth.

A vessel of war flying the Stars and Stripes, with shotted guns, sailed into the ports of peaceful and warlike nation with the command that no hair of Martin Kosta's head should be harmedfor he was a American citizen! And he was protected to the country of his adoption. Where now is Martin Kosta? Who is he and what is his name? But his release from an Austrian prison told the citizens of this Republic, that wherever he may roam over the face of the inhabitable globe, the strong arm of his government would shield him, and protect him in all the rights of citizenship.

One word more and I am done. Let me refer to some errors on the part of some in regard to the Army and Navy.

There are some timorous souls, freightened at the shadows of the past, and unmindful of the nature of our institutions and their love and spirit of our people, who denounce the army and navy as in nuces to our liberties. They call it a menace to have a regular army of intelligent and well disciplined men, who are near future a Cæsar at their head will proclaim himself our Emperor. Well, when the people are ready for a Cæsar then they will let him know that they are ready to become his subjects—but not till then will there be a Cæsar. So long as our people desire to live under the government given to us by our revolutionary forefathers, just so long will such government last and no power on the face of the earth can destroy it. The army and navy are necessarily loyal to the government, and the government must be loyal to the people and it be not it can not last long. In this is our strength.

Again: I have heard people who know but little of the army in times of peace, when their persons and property needed not protection, speak disparagingly of its officers as idlers and a vagabondia set of fellows who live to be supported by the government.

Comrades, we know that they are not idlers, and their prices are not those of sinecures. Where in this country do you find the military top of the ballroom, the epaulsted dandies of the parks and promenades, the sons of society, the votaries of the gorgeous messes, with old wine and rich food, or the tempting gambling tables? What rich father can find places of refuge for dissipated and reckless sons in the army?

Ask this young staff officer, who sits opposite me, Colonel Forsythe, to tell his experience—and the staff are the easiest worked portion of the army, Let him tell, if he can for he is as modest as he is brave—how with a little band of soldiery, a short time ago in the far West, surrounded by hostile Indians, they fought for days and nights without water, their only foot, that out from the horses that had been killed. Let him tell how his dead and wounded soldiers—of the Indian arrows that pierced his own body and that probably rendered him a cripple for life—and then he will know something of the duty of the officers of the army in the time of peace.

In the far West you will find our infantry and cavalry protecting the adventurous settler; guarding and clearing the way for the railroad in new ways that are opening up a new country which a few years ago was unknown to the white. Come to the further East, where the military protection is needed, and you will find the members of the Scientific corps of the army engaged at work. You will find them unlocking our rivers and opening new avenues for commerce; you will find them again the friends of commerce in building light-houses and surveying our treacherous shores. You will find one of our own Division commanding a fortress under the rocks of Hell Gate in order to remove that barrier in the port of our commercial emporiums. And you will find these and many other duties of a responsible nature, yet with such scanty pay that they can hardly make both ends meet. In many cases if the same work was performed by civilians it would in command such annual pay as would be fortunes to these army men.

It is a refreshing sight to see this, and a good thing for the country—to see these men, uncomplaining and contented, laboring at their duties, busy, laying not up riches for themselves in this day when the Golden Calf is almost a household word—when there is such respect for wealth that many men in our civil service, even though patriotic enough to die for their country, can scarcely keep their hands out of her pocket.

See too do we find our little navy protecting our commerce on every sea—and we find her scientific men watching the stars, and going on far off expeditions to watch the transit of Venus, to arrive at more perfect mathematical calculations in measuring distances and mapping the ocean. But I have detained you too long.

The response was received with applause.

Third toast—

OUR SISTER ARMIES OF THE EAST AND WEST.

Responded to by General W. T. Sherman.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS SOCIETY: Both the substance and manner of what I have to say will be controlled by my audience. It is impossible for a man of feeling and thought to express his full meaning amid noise and disorder. The toast which has been assigned to me is full of pith and interesting. I am willing to devote some time to it, but I intend to be brief, as much of what I say must necessarily be lost to those in the remote part of the room.

The card of invitation which I hold in my hand tells me that this is the annual reunion of members of this society. Eight long years have passed since our soldiers were altogether, but the memories of those days are so fresh that it seems but yesterday. In 1868, in common with your old commander, General Thomas, I met your predecessors in Chicago. I then proposed that the societies should be consolidated into two, or three at the most, so that we should not so often call upon a great distance to attend the meetings. But the younger members thought separate organizations for the different armies would be better, and I must confess that they were right and I was wrong. There is enough enthusiasm for a dozen similar societies, and each and all your sister societies grow and prosper as you have done.

Before I speak to the toast, I wish to compliment the committee who have had in charge the publication of the proceedings of the preceding meetings here. The volumes are beautiful in the extreme, and creditable in typography and contents. Let all succeed be sure to preserve these volumes in their libraries; they will be of value in years to come—as proper as diamonds.

Of other similar societies, I might mention many. I will refer to the Society of the Army of the Potomac splendid in its preparations, whose meetings I had the pleasure of attending at Philadelphia, where the lamented Meade presided, and at New Haven, where Burnside and McDowell presided. That society represents one of the greatest armies of the Republic, the army which was pitted against the very heart of the rebellion at Richmond. I would not, however, pluck one leaf from the laurels of other armies, but keep to all their praises, yea and amen.

With the Society of the Army of the Tennessee I am more intimately associated. The best acts of my life are connected with that army. On the 15th of next at Toledo, on the 16th of next month. All of you who can go, should attend. There is vim in that Society. All the old leaders will be there, have been assured by the people of Toledo that they will welcome the soldiers by the thousand.

The Society of the Cumberland. I hope that School of that effect the Cumberland. I hope that Society too will prosper, though its membership is fast being now on the Pacific it is almost impossible for it to meet. These societies serve to collect and preserve the good feelings, and brotherhood fraternity which it is the object of the historian to present.

I wish to say that I am pleased that our former enemies have organized a society in richmond. General Jubal Early ought to be the historian of that Society. I knew Early at West Point when he was a first-class man and I was a plebe, and when I looked up to him as a sort of superior being. Early had a good name then and was somewhat literary, and if he has not been true to the history of which he was a part, I should be glad if the task of writing the history of what happened behind the curtain should fall to such hands. It would be safe to assume that it would be authentic. I will go further and say that would be authentic. I will go further and say that would be authentic. I will go further and say that Early will have his history printed on Southern paper, with Southern ink, and by Southern compositors, so that it may not be contaminated by Yankee influence.

We are all Yankees now. Once that term was confined to New England, but Beauregard extended the phrase to us all. We, therefore, are entitled to be honored by all the civilized world. Beauregard has a head by his own petard.

The effect of these societies is to enable us, who were actors in the great drama of war, to preserve the feelings, thoughts, episodes, wit and humor of our army life. There are a thousand episodes that might be told, but I will confine myself to one or two; and one is a little thing which happened to the early part of the war. When I was a member of the Army of the Potomac, how you all remember it was whipped at Bull Run. We had fallen back to the Potomac, and my line was between Georgetown and old Fort Corcoran. One day I was sitting reading a book in my line, when I saw a carriage approaching drawn by two old hack horses, and I guessed at once that it contained some one of the Forty Fathers. We always say "Uncle Mothers, too? Were they not present on that bleak December morn when the keel of the Mayflower first grated upon the frosty shore of a continent, which, little did the poor wanderers think was big with the destinies of mankind. And as the manifold and momentous consequences of that landing unfold themselves, are not the women who participated in the anxieties and dangers of the voyage, who dared the perils and trials of the wilderness, to share in the glory of the results? Noble, devoted, self-sacrificing women; how full of courage and faith, of grace and dignity was your painful life. Won d that the dread summons had never called you to Death's threshold; would that you had been exempted from the common lot of mortality and spared for our instruction and good.

And are the women of to-day any less devoted, less unselfish? The tender sad memories of the late war can answer more eloquently than words, as they sweetly, pathetically, tell how the women of the land, clothed by the fruits of their industry, fed their husbands and sons girdled the armor of the country; how the husbands and sons died, the wounded and dying; how through the long and the sore seasons of the country's distress their faith was unbroken, and their hopes undimmed, and how when their loved boys were borne lifeless and cold to their doors, like the Spartan mothers, of the olden time, they forced back the rising sobs and checking the swelling tears, they lifted their eyes meekly to heaven, and sighing, "Thy will be done!" thanked God that their dear one's had died bravely with their soldier harness on."

After the disposal of the regular toasts, the meeting resolved itself into an informal meeting for the discussion of topics of a general nature, a report of which would be necessarily imperfect and unsatisfactory. The best of good cheer prevailed and the very last word and cheer, and the seventh annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland was brought to a close. Hands were shaken and many and hearty farewells by the gallant veterans whose presence here has been so delightful to the people of Pittsburgh, during the past three days.

MORTUARY REPORTS.

Deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Below we publish the mortuary reports of the two cities for the week ending September 21st. It will be seen that there is a considerable increase in the death rate in Pittsburgh, while in Allegheny the decrease continues.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the total number of deaths in the city, for the week ending September 21, were 84—males, 42 were males, 31 females, 72 white, and 1 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Railroad accidents, 1; cholera infantum, 3; croup, 1; diphtheria, each 5; consumption and inanition, each 7; fall, accidental, 1; scarlet fever, 2; spasmodic, convulsions, debility, diarrhœa, acute enteritis, typoid fever, catarrh fever, heart disease, inflammation, intemperance, each 1; congestion of brain, 2; pulmonary apoplexy, softening of the brain, cerebro-spinal meningitis, croup, chronic diarrhœa epilepsy, acute pleurisy, puerperal disease of the heart, indigestion, acute meningitis, sub-acute meningitis, poison, scrofula, tetanus, uterine hemorrhage, and whooping cough, each 1. Of the above there were: Under one year, sixteen; from one to two, twelve; from two to five, nine; from five to ten, seven; from ten to fifteen, four; from fifteen to twenty, two; from twenty to thirty, six; from thirty to forty, four; from forty to fifty, six; from fifty to sixty, one; from sixty to seventy, three; from seventy to eighty, three.

ALLEGHENY.

The weekly report of Health Officer Hoch has the following exhibit: The number of deaths was 82; males, 43; females, 39; whites, 80; colored, 2. Of the above there were: Under one year, sixteen; from one to two, twelve; from two to five, seven; from five to ten, seven; from ten to fifteen, four; from fifteen to twenty, two; from twenty to thirty, six; from thirty to forty, four; from forty to fifty, six; from fifty to sixty, one; from sixty to seventy, three; from seventy to eighty, three.

The causes of death were still-born, 7; dropsy, 1; pneumonia, 9; marasmus, 9; typhoid fever, 2; chronic peritonitis, blood, poison, chronic diarrhœa, metro peritonitus, heptitas, encephalitis, chronic inflammation of bladder and bladder disease, each 1; consumption, 7; cholera infantum, 3; croup, 1; between 1 and 5, 3; between 20 and 30, 3; between 30 and 40, 1; between 40 and 50, 2; between 50 and 60, 1.

THE WEEKLY DEATH RATE.

The following table shows the number of death's reported each week, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny since the first of April last:

Week ending	Pittsburgh.	Allegheny.
April 6	91	88
April 13	70	82
April 20	60	84
April 27	76	96
May 4	69	83
May 11	77	104
May 18	77	83
May 25	82	110
June 1	71	95
June 8	83	79
June 15	88	102
June 22	78	94
June 29	79	93
July 6	77	103
July 13	91	78
July 20	95	146
July 27	104	140
August 3	105	151
August 10	106	158
August 17	106	123
August 24	109	129
August 31	78	95
Total, 5 months	1,778	2,489
September 7	70	93
September 14	58	84
September 21	75	82

The Late Rev. John Eagleson, D. D.

We have received a copy of a neat pamphlet, entitled "Memorial of the Rev. John Eagleson, D. D., Pastor of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian church, Washington county, Pa., A Discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. Robert Herron, in the church named per Buffalo, June 13th, 1873. Published by the session." The memorial is a very able one, in that it embraces a faithful sketch of the life and services of one of the eminent men of the Presbyterian ministry, and contains many facts connected with the early history of the church of which the deceased was pastor for so many years. Dr. Eagleson was born in 1778, and died in this century ago. The Rev. Joseph Smith labored here for nearly eleven years; Thomas Hunter about two and a half years; Rev. John Anderson, D. D., for nearly thirty-three years, and Rev. Dr. Eagleson for thirty-nine years. The latter was born March 12, 1809, near Cadiz, Ohio; graduated at Jefferson College, and was ordained and installed. He was a private try of Steubenville in 1838, commenced his ministry in Upper Buffalo January 19th, 1834, and died January 25th, 1873. He married, first, Miss Jane Ann Mary Stewart, who died in 1842, leaving three sons, and in 1843, to Miss Mary Gordon, by whom he had two daughters, three sons and one daughter. The 1861. I therefore say that the press is peculiarly at home among veterans, among warrior associations and festivities, where battle flags are intertwined, and the names of historic battlefields flash from the walls. It is not the practice of West Alexander, Pa. Dr. Eagleson was, in some respects, a remarkable man, as is recorded of him that

all his long ministry he was never absent from Presbytery, he was only nine times absent from the meeting! He preached sixty-three and blazed, the pondrous strategical cogitations of the press for the benefit of Generals in the field entitle it to the lasting gratitude of the American people.

Every editor from Portland, Oregon, to Brooklyn Heights, had elaborated a plan of strategy, and marked it down on paper, by which Gen. Grant could ship over the Mississippi river, Bishop Pierpont up and plant the American flag over the Court House of Vicksburg with greater celerity than Sheridan, after the first knock down, whipped Jubal Early out of his boots at Cedar Run. Each scribbler in the North, knew to a hair's breadth where of Jommini, although he couldn't right about wheel to save his soul, the number of the battle and men, although he imagined that every soldier was entitled to transportation for a bedstead and cooking stove, declared that if he was in Rosecrans's shoes he could circumvent Chattanooga, punch Bragg's flank, and open a free passage to the highway of the cabe City of the South; even wrote "devil," who greased a Hoe press, or sharpened the scissors of the goose editor, knew the weight and length of the rivets in the Brooklyn bridge, and the number of bricks in the Cathedral on Fifth avenue, and the number of miles of railroad in the United States, that more soldiers sacrificed their lives upon the battle field, and it was in the belief in the supremacy of peaceful authority, that when the struggle for life or death ended our arms were stacked and our armies disbanded.

Why is it that the statesmen of the land are inferiors to the decisions of our Judges, and, as we looked in time of war to our patriotic and gallant Generals for guidance, so in time of peace our great reliance is upon a wise, an able and upright judiciary. We have reason to be proud of our American Bench. The Supreme Court of the United States numbers among its members the ablest jurists in the country. Exceptions there may be, but as a body of men our Judges are learned, and faithful, and devoted to the best interests of our common country.

Mr. Chairman: It is gratifying for us to come from the law offices and places of business to join in this celebration here. We rejoice in the presence of these distinguished soldiers who won their stars in the service of the country. They wear worthily the uniform which covers a patriot's heart. But most of them are citizens, civilians, and in the ordinary routine of war is here in the garb of a citizen, on leave or in time of peace. But it is pleasant for us all to get away from the engrossing cares and struggles of busy life, and be once again brothers and comrades of dangers and of toils. It brave fellows in blue, with sloueched hats, and bronzed faces, with glittering muskets, with haversacks filled with hard tack and fried pork, with the tramp of time in the caps and coffee pots that kept time to their long swinging strides as they marched way down through the enemies' country. And I have been thinking of the preparation for battle; of the hasty call to arms; of the gathering; of the hurried preparation; of the quick mounting of horses; the swift rolling of artillery; the serious face of commander; the long roll; the soul-stirring bugle call; the cautious advance of the skirmish line—then the rattle and crash of the first shots like the big drops before the storm; the artillery galloping to the front; the shock of the battle; then the deafening, terrible clatter of the musketry, the roar of the big guns, the shrieking of the shells, the whistling of the bullets; the yells of the enemy who fell by our sides; the wounded who cheered us on as they were carried from the field. But, my comrades, I see our Colonel's eye is upon me, and he looks as though he thought me a straggler and was about to order me back to the ranks. He was a great disciplinarian in the field. I never saw a straggler from the column of march or line of battle who did not rush into the fight at once if he saw Sheridan coming. I follow their example.

My comrades, our experience has taught us to properly appreciate the army—the guardians of our national honor, the representatives of the strength and power of the country.

Our army and navy in size are insignificant in comparison to those of European countries of no larger population than our own. They are the skeleton of a powerful body. The few muskets scattered over the length and breadth of our land, are the indication of that power which burst forth to save the country when the flag was fired upon at Sumpter, and is ever ready to come again when occasion calls.

No our little army may command respect for our flag from every nation of the earth.

A vessel of war flying the Stars and Stripes, with shotted guns, sailed into the ports of peaceful and warlike nation with the command that no hair of Martin Kosta's head should be harmedfor he was a American citizen! And he was protected to the country of his adoption. Where now is Martin Kosta? Who is he and what is his name? But his release from an Austrian prison told the citizens of this Republic, that wherever he may roam over the face of the inhabitable globe, the strong arm of his government would shield him, and protect him in all the rights of citizenship.

One word more and I am done. Let me refer to some errors on the part of some in regard to the Army and Navy.

There are some timorous souls, freightened at the shadows of the past, and unmindful of the nature of our institutions and their love and spirit of our people, who denounce the army and navy as in nuces to our liberties. They call it a menace to have a regular army of intelligent and well disciplined men, who are near future a Cæsar at their head will proclaim himself our Emperor. Well, when the people are ready for a Cæsar then they will let him know that they are ready to become his subjects—but not till then will there be a Cæsar. So long as our people desire to live under the government given to us by our revolutionary forefathers, just so long will such government last and no power on the face of the earth can destroy it. The army and navy are necessarily loyal to the government, and the government must be loyal to the people and it be not it can not last long. In this is our strength.

Again: I have heard people who know but little of the army in times of peace, when their persons and property needed not protection, speak disparagingly of its officers as idlers and a vagabondia set of fellows who live to be supported by the government.

Comrades, we know that they are not idlers, and their prices are not those of sinecures. Where in this country do you find the military top of the ballroom, the epaulsted dandies of the parks and promenades, the sons of society, the votaries of the gorgeous messes, with old wine and rich food, or the tempting gambling tables? What rich father can find places of refuge for dissipated and reckless sons in the army?

Ask this young staff officer, who sits opposite me, Colonel Forsythe, to tell his experience—and the staff are the easiest worked portion of the army, Let him tell, if he can for he is as modest as he is brave—how with a little band of soldiery, a short time ago in the far West, surrounded by hostile Indians, they fought for days and nights without water, their only foot, that out from the horses that had been killed. Let him tell how his dead and wounded soldiers—of the Indian arrows that pierced his own body and that probably rendered him a cripple for life—and then he will know something of the duty of the officers of the army in the time of peace.

In the far West you will find our infantry and cavalry protecting the adventurous settler; guarding and clearing the way for the railroad in new ways that are opening up a new country which a few years ago was unknown to the white. Come to the further East, where the military protection is needed, and you will find the members of the Scientific corps of the army at work. You will find them unlocking our rivers and opening new avenues for commerce; you will find them again the friends of commerce in building light-houses and surveying our treacherous shores. You will find one of our own Division commanding a fortress under the rocks of Hell Gate in order to remove that barrier in the port of our commercial emporiums. And you will find these and many other duties of a responsible nature, yet with such scanty pay that they can hardly make both ends meet. In many cases if the same work was performed by civilians it would in command such annual pay as would be fortunes to these army men.

It is a refreshing sight to see this, and a good thing for the country—to see these men, uncomplaining and contented, laboring at their duties, busy, laying not up riches for themselves in this day when the Golden Calf is almost a household word—when there is such respect for wealth that many men in our civil service, even though patriotic enough to die for their country, can scarcely keep their hands out of her pocket.

See too do we find our little navy protecting our commerce on every sea—and we find her scientific men watching the stars, and going on far off expeditions to watch the transit of Venus, to arrive at more perfect mathematical calculations in measuring distances and mapping the ocean. But I have detained you too long.

The response was received with applause.

Third toast—

OUR SISTER ARMIES OF THE EAST AND WEST.

Responded to by General W. T. Sherman.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS SOCIETY: Both the substance and manner of what I have to say will be controlled by my audience. It is impossible for a man of feeling and thought to express his full meaning amid noise and disorder. The toast which has been assigned to me is full of pith and interesting. I am willing to devote some time to it, but I intend to be brief, as much of what I say must necessarily be lost to those in the remote part of the room.

The card of invitation which I hold in my hand tells me that this is the annual reunion of members of this society. Eight long years have passed since our soldiers were altogether, but the memories of those days are so fresh that it seems but yesterday. In 1868, in common with your old commander, General Thomas, I met your predecessors in Chicago. I then proposed that the societies should be consolidated into two, or three at the most, so that we should not so often call upon a great distance to attend the meetings. But the younger members thought separate organizations for the different armies would be better, and I must confess that they were right and I was wrong. There is enough enthusiasm for a dozen similar societies, and each and all your sister societies grow and prosper as you have done.

Before I speak to the toast, I wish to compliment the committee who have had in charge the publication of the proceedings of the preceding meetings here. The volumes are beautiful in the extreme, and creditable in typography and contents. Let all succeed be sure to preserve these volumes in their libraries; they will be of value in years to come—as proper as diamonds.

Of other similar societies, r might mention many. I will refer to the Society of the Army of the Potomac splendid in its preparations, whose meetings I had the pleasure of attending at Philadelphia, where the lamented Meade presided, and at New Haven, where Burnside and McDowell presided. That society represents one of the greatest armies of the Republic, the army which was pitted against the very heart of the rebellion at Richmond. I would not, however, pluck one leaf from the laurels of other armies, but keep to all their praises, yea and amen.

With the Society of the Army of the Tennessee I am more intimately associated. The best acts of my life are connected with that army. On the 15th of next at Toledo, on the 16th of next month. All of you who can go, should attend. There is vim in that Society. All the old leaders will be there, have been assured by the people of Toledo that they will welcome the soldiers by the thousand.

The Society of the Cumberland. I hope that School of that effect the Cumberland. I hope that Society too will prosper, though its membership is fast being now on the Pacific it is almost impossible for it to meet. These societies serve to collect and preserve the good feelings, and brotherhood fraternity which it is the object of the historian to present.

I wish to say that I am pleased that our former enemies have organized a society in richmond. General Jubal Early ought to be the historian of that Society. I knew Early at West Point when he was a first-class man and I was a plebe, and when I looked up to him as a sort of superior being. Early had a good name then and was somewhat literary, and if he has not been true to the history of which he was a part, I should be glad if the task of writing the history of what happened behind the curtain should fall to such hands. It would be safe to assume that it would be authentic. I will go further and say that would be authentic. I will go further and say that Early will have his history printed on Southern paper, with Southern ink, and by Southern compositors, so that it may not be contaminated by Yankee influence.

We are all Yankees now. Once that term was confined to New England, but Beauregard extended the phrase to us all. We, therefore, are entitled to be honored by all the civilized world. Beauregard has a head by his own petard.

The effect of these societies is to enable us, who were actors in the great drama of war, to preserve the feelings, thoughts, episodes, wit and humor of our army life. There are a thousand episodes that might be told, but I will confine myself to one or two; and one is a little thing which happened to the early part of the war. When I was a member of the Army of the Potomac, how you all remember it was whipped at Bull Run. We had fallen back to the Potomac, and my line was between Georgetown and old Fort Corcoran. One day I was sitting reading a book in my line, when I saw a carriage approaching drawn by two old hack horses, and I guessed at once that it contained some one of the Forty Fathers. We always say "Uncle Sam." I sent across and stood by the roadside as he came up. In answer to my salute, he said: "Uncle Mothers, too? Were they not present on that bleak December morn when the keel of the Mayflower first grated upon the frosty shore of a continent, which, little did the poor wanderers think was big with the destinies of mankind. And as the manifold and momentous consequences of that landing unfold themselves, are not the women who participated in the anxieties and dangers of the voyage, who dared the perils and trials of the wilderness, to share in the glory of the results? Noble,

we talked of Bull Run and other matters of military interest, and Mr. Lincoln asked if he might make a speech to the boys. I said I should consider it a favor if he would, and I insisted he would discourage the feeling which was becoming so unpleasantly common among the soldiers. I had the first regiment drawn up in line, and, hailing his carriage, Lincoln rose and spoke. Gentlemen, I have heard Clay in his palmiest days; I have heard Crittenden with his honest sense; I have heard the silver orators and have marked them well; but I never heard a man who spoke to the hearts of men as Lincoln spoke to the hearts of those soldiers. I shall not remember almost everyword he said. He addressed them as citizens, and said that those were sad days, but better were coming; that the flag had fallen but the skies would soon be clear; they should not be discouraged, but think of the to-morrow which awaited them, having faith in the nation and in final success, which would come as surely as there was a God in Heaven. That speech reached all hearts, and was worth its weight in diamonds.

I have heard, of late, no matter where or when, in the newspapers, at least, that some gentlemen complained that they had been cheated by the Secretaries and gen'rals. This seems to me extremely ridiculous. I can not remember but one case of cheating in the war. This was during the Corinth campaign. Grant and Thomas were both there. Our right wing swept down in line of battle, and my right rested on a deep cut. Suddenly I saw a soldier, with a gun on his shoulder and a blue coat on his back, coming towards our line, followed by a tall Arkansas chap who led a sorrel horse. The blue coat said, "Here is a pistol I took on the other side this morning." "Well," I replied, "take him to the grand master." The Arkansas fellow said he wanted to speak, and complained that the soldier had walked to him to come over, and he had come over, and was at once made a prisoner. That he was cheated. The soldier wore a white hat, and that decided the case. That is the only instance of cheating I knew of during the war.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your very kind attention. I consider it a compliment, and am very grateful for it.

Fourth toast—General Thomas and our other fallen comrades. Standing and in silence.

Col. Millard then sang an original song, entitled, "The Army of the Cumberland," which was very well received, the audience joining in the chorus with thrilling effect.

General Sheridan announced that the President would be obliged to withdraw, in order to take the train for Washington, where he had many pressing duties on official business, and proposed three cheers for him. The cheers were given with a will, and the President retired, shaking hands with the gathering tears of admirers, which reached to the door of the hall.

JUDGE FOSTER, Toast.—The Judiciary—Responded to by Col. Wm. McMichael.

COL. WM. M'MICHAEL.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Judiciary is such a solemn theme for a festive occasion that I shall not allow the martial sentiments we have heard, full of the memories of the war time to be chilled by cold and pale thoughts, that I might well hold my peace and fall back on the old maxim:

"In the midst of arms the laws are silent."

But, sir, in the midst of our arms the laws were not silent. It was to vindicate the law that we first rallied to arms; it was to carry into effect the expressions of our Declarations of Independence, and to maintain the Constitution that our comrades sacrificed their lives upon the battle field, and it was in the belief in the supremacy of peaceful authority, that when the struggle for life or death ended our arms were stacked and our armies disbanded.

We have in this country no standing army, no military superiors to the decisions of our Judges, and, as we looked in time of war to our patriotic and gallant Generals for guidance, so in time of peace our great reliance is upon a wise, an able and upright judiciary. We have reason to be proud of our American Bench. The Supreme Court of the United States numbers among its members the ablest jurists in the country. Exceptions there may be but as a body of men our Judges are learned, and faithful, and devoted to the best interests of our common country.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

REASON is forelooking and progressive: instinct is blind and stationary. Experience has added no improvement to the hive of the bee, the house of the beaver, or the condition of the Democratic party.

IN Potter, McKean, Erie, Warren and Cameron counties, the Democrats have no county organizations, and the faithful are left to shift for themselves. The sensible part of them will either stay at home or vote the Republican ticket.

A WESTERN Democratic organ thus epigrammatically characterizes the "anti-monopoly" movement: Deluding "the rural brethren into biting the hook of Democracy with a poor little grub of reform." This has the double merit of brevity and sincerity.

"THE REAL,"—thus philosophizes a metaphysical Bourbon contemporary—" makes sad havoc with the spectative." A very true remark. Just wait until the October elections in this State and Ohio if you want to see the proposition thoroughly illustrated.

JUDGING from the profound silence which Northern Democratic papers maintain with regard to the Kentucky Ku-Klux cutthroats and their daily atrocities, it would almost seem as though they held killing to be no murder—when the massacred happen to be Republicans.

THE Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania, having been excluded from taking part in the Democratic organization, and having none of their own, will be left to vote as they please; and our information from most of the counties in which they had any force is, that they will this year vote the Republican ticket.

THE *Tribune* was wont to call SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, the most astute politician in the State. The person of whom th's was said has just proved his claim to the distinction. He scents disaster in the Autumn air, and so resigns his position as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

THE extent to which silver is taking the place of gold, commercially, is shown by the tables of exports from New York. Since January 1, 1873, the exports of silver have been $24,944,421, and of gold $15,251,963—silver furnishing five-eighths of the total. Utah and Nevada are evidently outstripping California.

IN nearly all the Democratic counties of this State, where a party nomination has heretofore been equal to an election, the dominant party is distracted by feuds growing out of the distribution of the loaves and fishes. The same causes that operated in 1871 to cut down the Democratic majorities are in operation this year.

THE Republican canvass in Maryland begins to move quite lively. The only point of importance is over the Legislature, a controlling majority of whose members are to be elected this fall. It looks quite possible, with efficient work, to elect, with those holding over, a small Republican majority. The number of local causes enter into the contest, on most of which the Republican view is the popular one.

"A good man," it is said, "is kinder to his enemy than bad men are to their friends." So with organizations. The Democracy have contemptuously slammed the door in the faces of their late dupes, the Liberals, while the great Republican party opens wide its hospitable arms to welcome back the wayward and erring prodigals. Malice and uncharitableness have no lot nor part in its teachings or practice.

IF THE *Post* were to indulge a good deal less in windy declamation and somewhat more in ungarbled statement and straightforward argument, it would have no reason to complain that the COMMERCIAL "has become incapable of forming anything approaching to a correct idea" of what that paper advocates or opposes. How can we be expected to know the mind of our contemporary, when it does not itself know it from one day to another?

INFORMATION from all quarters of the State is to the effect that the Liberals who last year voted with the Democracy are rapidly returning to their Republican allegiance—a very natural proceeding for them to take; since, if they tamely submit to the repeated snubbings they have received at the hands of their late allies, they can hardly hope to ever again command the respect of anybody whose esteem is worth having.

THE cable announcement that a hundred tons of American bar iron have this week been sold in Liverpool at less than ruling English rates, is an achievement of which our manufacturers may be proud. Meanwhile the free traders of this country generally, including the framers of the Wilkesbarre platform, who indorsed the free trade resolutions of the Ohio Bourbons as "sound in principle," are respectfully invited to ponder the causes which have produced this result.

IN the Southern States the Bourbon press is becoming every day more and more violently outspoken in its hostility toward the Federal Government and the reconstruction acts and measures which followed the war. The utterances of their Northern echoes are more subdued—nevertheless they are echoes. Indeed, of the Democratic party at large it may truthfully be affirmed—

"All are but parts of one pervading who'e:
Slavery the body is, and Hate the soul."

IN ST. LOUIS, the other day, forty-five tons of ice were applied to the tubes of the mammoth suspension bridge across the Mississippi, in order to lower the temperature and enable the insertion of the connecting tubes. The Democratic editors of Texas were in the city at the same time, and there was great complaint made over the wanton waste of the cooling element, which, the said editors claimed, would have helped to manufacture upwards of half a million of sherry cobblers.

A CASE of general importance to the public is now pending in the Supreme Court of New York, involving a question of infringement of trade label, the plaintiff suing for an order enjoining the defendant from selling certain brands of merchandise, upon the ground that he is the sole agent for the sale in this country of the articles in question. The decision of the Court, which is for the present reserved, will be looked for with considerable interest as deciding a new point at issue in the matter of trade labels.

THE people of Pittsburgh have deservedly won a world-wide reputation for great-hearted charity. The city of Shreveport, Louisiana, is being literally decimated by the yellow fever, which is raging in the form of an epidemic. Want of every kind besets the poor, hunger and terror both serving the pestilence. The sick are left untended, the dead unburied. Other Northern cities are contributing liberally to the relief of the sufferers. What do our citizens propose to do—and how soon do they purpose to set about it? "It 'twere done, 'twere well it were done quickly."

THE leading grain journal of England, the Mark Lane *Express*, concedes that England must import 96,000,000 bushels of wheat. In view of this fact the question of our surplus stock becomes unusually important, especially since France need not 48,000,000 bushels this year more than she has raised, and as the crop in Russia and Germany is comparatively light. This prospect of a largely increased foreign demand for breadstuffs will just suit our farmers. DELMAR's opinion that the world is growing too much grain does not appear to be very strongly fortified by *facts*.

"THE way to procure insults," says a distinguished philosopher, "is to submit to them." A man acts with no more respect than he exacts. This pithy observation is respectfully commended to the thoughtful study of those Liberals in our own State who, after being last year used as tools by the Democratic leaders, now find themselves cavalierly notified that no further occasion exists for their companionship. We say nothing of the folly of those who suffered themselves to be deluded, but baser ingratitude than that shown by their seducers has never existed.

SINCE the *Post* declines to show its hand on the tariff question, perhaps it might be induced to declare itself with reference to the banking system established by the Republican party—a point on which the Wilkesbarre platform was as silent as the grave. PENDLETON, of Ohio, who holds greenbacks to be nothing but a worthless compound of "rags, lampblack and oil," has just taken the stump for the Democratic party in that State. Hence our suggestion that the *Post*—which represents the Pennsylvania branch of the same organization—should speak out on the same subject.

THE close consanguinity of thought and purpose which characterizes the Democracy of Pennsylvania and Ohio is quite remarkable. The latter demand a readjustment of the tariff for revenue purposes alone, and the former pronounce the claim to be "sound in principle"—while the intimate relationship of idea and practice is still further shown in the fact that in Knox county, Ohio, the Democracy are manifesting their opposition to railway influence in legislation by running a railway officer for the Legislature, just as their fellows are in Dauphin county, in our own State. One in their lives, in their death they will not be divided.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

The recent financial flurry and excitement in the East was not a commercial one, and has not affected the legitimate trade of the country. It originated with railroads, and its disasters have fallen upon the stock market exclusively. If any banking institution has gone down with the stock brokers, it was because it departed from the business of banking, and undertook either to build railroads or to deal in stocks or stock collaterals. The banks and bankers of New York and Philadelphia which confined themselves to their regular and true business were untouched by this storm, and they had no crowds of terrified depositors to crowd their counters; and while the stock centers were agitated and alarmed, the merchants went on with their daily business undisturbed. There was nothing in this panic that bore the slightest resemblance to the panics of 1837 and 1857; and now that it is subsiding, it is a matter of rejoicing that the regular business of the country goes on as before, and that the prosperous fall season just opening so finely will continue as it began.

The failure of JAY COOKE & Co. is one deeply to be regretted, both on account of the house itself and the interests involved with them. But let it not be forgotten, while we sympathize with them and deplore the calamity that has overtaken them, that their suspension was not caused by any commercial weakness or disturbance, but by undertaking a gigantic railroad enterprise, which taxed their abilities too severely. We admit the grandness of the enterprise, and the fact that if confidence in railroad securities had not been impaired, they would have been crowned with the glory of a successful undertaking. But the one idea which we wish now to impress on our readers is that this panic grew out of and was mainly confined to railroad securities and stocks. The commerce of the country was untouched by it, and the general business of the country, having come out of the fire unscathed, will be able to go on as actively and successfully as ever. Commercial confidence remains untainted; the currency of the country is sound and secure, and all that remains for business men is to regard this flurry as something outside and beyond them. There is, consequently, no ground for alarm or fear or apprehension. The Black Friday of 1873 is but a repetition of the Black Friday of 1869. It grew out of similar causes, and while destructive to a few, has left the great mass of manufacturers, dealers and traders untouched and unaffected. There are grave and profitable lessons to be learned from it, but the first and principal one is, that a crash in railroad stocks and securities does not necessarily or largely affect legitimate business interests, legitimately pursued.

COURAGE—NOT CONSTERNATION.

The belief, repeatedly expressed in these columns, that the financial disturbance is chiefly a railroad panic, whose permanent effects will be principally confined to those Western roads which have been built without capital, with land grants as a basis for bonds, and with business wholly prospective, is shared in by nearly all the leading journals of the country, without respect of party. Of course it was natural that the distrust thus engendered should temporarily reach beyond the circle within which it started; but the opinion is almost universal that no serious results will accrue to our legitimate financial, commercial and manufacturing interests. Below we give the views of some of the principal New York papers concerning the subject. The *Financial Chronicle*, a leading authority on monetary matters, says:

"Excepting our new railroad schemes, which have been floating the market with their paper, and have been importunate borrowers, there is little in the loan market to indicate danger. No firms have suspended since the week except in consequence of embarrassments due directly or indirectly to railroad operations. The outlook for the next season is more promising than for several years, if we cast our eyes in any other direction than the stock market."

The *Bulletin* says:

"Fortunately, this is in no sense a commercial panic. It is purely a speculative crisis; and it will affect mercantile interests only so far as it may weaken a few merchants who have taken a share in these operations, or where it may weaken country banks which afford support to the traders of their district. The first thought of the community, after the crisis is past, will be that we have thereby got rid of an element of weakness and of chronic distrust; and upon that conviction confidence will quickly revive, and the effects of the panic will soon be forgotten."

The *Economist* calls attention to the fact that—

"The material solid business interests of the country were never in a sounder condition, and there are good reasons for anticipating that they may pass unscathed from this blow. It is essentially a speculator's crash. * * * It is by no means improbable that the solid business interests of the country will be ultimately benefited by this event. They have no affinity with speculators or speculation, and the prospects are that the capital which has heretofore been diverted to so many doubtful purposes may flow in legitimate business channels."

The *Journal of Commerce*, whose conservative character is everywhere well known, observes:

"In all branches of regular trade there is no sign of trouble, nor apprehension of evil to come. The season for the distribution of goods has opened auspiciously, and a healthy demand from the interior has been accompanied with promptness in the usual collections. We do not regard the crash as a great calamity, and we believe that it will result in far more good than evil."

The *Express*, a Democratic paper of character and influence, states that—

"The commercial community are generally in a prosperous condition, and everything is being done to facilitate a speedy return of a more settled state, and the opinion is that the crash will terminate and in the end result beneficially."

The *World* sums up the status of affairs in the statement that "every interest in the land is in a flourishing condition," and that "a check on speculative buoyancy will be wholesome."

The *Tribune* affirms that—

"It has been not at all commercial, but purely a fancy stock crash. Not a mercantile house is affected. Not a savings bank is troubled. General business in New York has rarely been better, and there is little or no alarm outside of speculative circles."

The *Herald*, which is rarely inclined to take a bright view of things when a gloomy one is to be obtained, remarks:

"There is no reason to apprehend any serious effect from the present suspension, or from the few other suspensions or failures that may arise in consequence of that, to the business or interests of the country generally. The excitement, probably, will soon subside, leaving only a few wrecks of speculators and stock-jobbing firms. It is the talk and sensation of a day or so. The currents of trade will flow on smoothly, and our merchants, traders and great producing population may smile at the frenzy of the hour."

The *Times* declares that—

"There is not the slightest necessity for public alarm. People need not run to savings banks to take their money out—this scare does not affect banks which have avoided plunging into rash speculations."

Outside of New York the feeling is the same. Almost everywhere our business classes express themselves confident in their ability to weather the gale. From all the principal cities—Boston and Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere, come similar reports of courage and calmness. It is apparent that, if our capitalists and merchants will only act hopefully and harmoniously together, the danger will presently have passed, and all the manifold interests and activities of the country will have smooth sailing again.

INDIRECT VIRTUE.

It is almost a surprise to see that any clear-headed and fair-minded member of the press regards the late performance of the New York *Graphic* Company with any measure of indulgence. Hardly the least room for doubt exists that those ingenious young men never, in good faith, intended to aid WISE, the balloonist, in making his grand experiment. Their whole and sole object seems to have been to make money while pretending to patronize science. Their patronage of the undertaking was expected to give notoriety to, and secure subscribers and buyers for their journal—an expectation entirely realized, we believe—and they were careful to reimburse their unavoidable outlay of money by converting the monster balloon into a show to be inspected by the curious public for half a dollar a head. The enterprising proprietors also knew perfectly well that they would receive much credit for liberality or even generosity in behalf of scientific discovery, and thus establish a reputation really very valuable to men in their line of business. All this might readily have been pardoned, if they had kept faith with the oronaut and the public. But in fact they have treated both with cynical contempt, and yet whatever Wise may do, we feel pretty sure that the admirable public will heartily and frankly forgive the affront. The public, it should appear, rather relishes such rebuffs, and in the consciousness of overwhelming strength and illimitable breadth of back, invites a repetition of insult. However, though the gentle monster may even in this instance exemplify its good nature or its patience, newspaper men ought in common decency to take up its cause and fight its battle. It needs to be taught self respect, if the fault does not rather lie in lack of insight. Probably in its simplicity it does not fully comprehend the game of which it is made the victim, and in any case instruction could do it no harm.

The *Graphic* Company are not the only newspaper people in New York who have recently sought to promote their own interests while pretending to favor high and noble objects. The laurels won by the *Herald* in the discovery of Dr. LIVINGSTONE have for more than a year disturbed the repose of all the editors and newspaper proprietors of the metropolis. The *Herald's* undertaking was strictly legitimate and nobly conceived as it was ably executed. But we fear that so much cannot be said in favor of some of the proceedings inspired by the fine example. Whatever good may be accomplished by a man who does good merely to gain the favor of the people, it is not well that the method should receive respectable sanction, or should be generally regarded as a legitimate form of benevolence. It perverts the public conscience, and tends to disturb the sentiment with which average people regard good deeds. Persons on the look out for opportunities of such ostentatiously selfish beneficence are not likely either to select the object most in need of help, or to apply their money in the way most effective of good results. Certainly the vast benevolent operations of almost every Christian city receive their spring from different motives, and are conducted in a different manner And while we may admire the smartness of those who advertise themselves or their concerns by their spasmodical exhibitions of charity, we may reasonably doubt whether upon the whole either the profession to which they belong is made more respectable, or the community in which they live is made better by the strategem. Such criticism says nothing against the policy of advertising, or even against the efficiency of that mode of advertising. The question is not whether the mode is effective, but whether it is worthy of respect and imitation. The world still has a weakness in favor of the man who does good by stealth, etc.

GROUNDLESS CHARGES.

Some German-American newspapers have for a good while been assiduously laboring to convince their readers that President GRANT's administration is not only indifferent to German-American interests, but deeply tainted with what they call nativism, and, therefore, hostile to German citizens. Whether the charge originates in ignorance or in malice, it is easily refuted. The interest with which the Washington government regards our foreign born population in general is sufficiently evinced by the attention it bestows on the subject of immigration, and especially by the zeal with which it is endeavoring to guard immigrants against the wrongs and hardships to which they are exposed on shipboard and on the journey by railroad from the coast to their chosen homes in the interior. A government scheme for the accomplishment of this much needed reform was briefly described in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago. In this reform other cities are much more interested than any other nationality, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be earnestly urged upon the attention of Congress at its next sessions.

A charge some time ago alleged against the State Department was, that without objection or remonstrance it permitted the Berlin government to levy a tax upon American newspapers in the German language circulating in Germany, while admitting free American papers in the English language. The reason of the difference was supposed to be the purpose of the German government to suppress as much as possible the influence of German papers in favor of emigration. Mr. FISH having heard of the complaint, at once represented to the German government that the tax complained of was inconsistent with the spirit of the existing postal treaty between Germany and the United States, and in reply he was informed that since the first of April of the present year, the tax in question had ceased to be collected, in accordance with the treaty referred to.

Still another complaint against the administration has been that, in appointments to official positions, especially in the Consular service, German citizens were wholly neglected. And in connection with this charge many German papers more or less in opposition, published the statement that Prince BISMARCK had utterly forbidden the appointment of German-Americans as consuls or envoys in the German empire. At length these reproaches have seemed to Mr. FISH worthy of formal notice, and he has written a letter on the subject which has been published in the New York *Bellletristische Journal*. In it the Secretary shows that of the five hundred and sixty-two Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents in service some seventy are Germans, the large majority of whom were appointed by the present administration, while a few appointed by Mr. LINCOLN have been continued in their places by General GRANT. In reference to the other part of the charge, Mr. FISH says: "The assertion that the Chancellor of the German Empire or any other foreign Prime Minister has presumed to dictate to the United States government in the selection of its Consular Agents abroad, or even in the slightest to seek to influence it is too absurd to need contradiction. Never either directly or indirectly have I heard that Prince BISMARCK or any other German official has opposed the appointment by the American government of persons of German birth as Consuls in the German Empire."

Thus, so far from being hostile or indifferent to them, no former administration, as the *Freiheits Freund* remarks, has ever manifested such real regard for German interests or such hearty recognition of the German element of the American people as the administration of President GRANT.

FAT AND MEMORY.

When in the course of his twenty-two days speech in the TICHBORNE case, Dr. KENEALY attempted to account for his client's bad memory by referring it to his fatness, he hardly anticipated the controversy to which the theory has given rise. The Lord Chief Justice at once took up the subject and by several familiar examples showed that a man might be very obese and at the same time have not only a good memory but powerful intellectual faculties in general. Then the *Times* and other London papers entered the lists in defense of the same view. In due time the American journals seized the subject, and they are still discussing it with such vigor that they seem likely to exhaust it. Oddly enough, a good many of them have in some way got the impression that the question was started by a physician, and therefore seem to fancy that the alleged incompatibility of memory and corpulency is supposed to rest upon some physiological ground, the outcome of recent discovery. It may comfort them to learn that DR. KENEALY's title implies proficiency only in law; he is an eminent barrister. Hence one may, without irreverence for science, suspect that his argument was a *mere* makeshift; he had to account for the Claimant's extreme apparent stupidity, and his redundance of fat presented itself as the most obvious cause of phenomenon. The case in this connection is so manifestly insufficient, and so inconsistent with facts as to be quite unworthy of attention but for the attention it has received. To the list embracing ANAKREON, HORACE, CAVOUR, CHARLES FOX, GIBBON, Cardinal WISEMAN, and half a dozen of the ablest Popes, all corpulent and clever, the *Anzeiger des Westens* adds Marshal PELLISSIER and FRANZ DEAK, the great Hungarian statesman, who reconciled his country with Austria, and who, a few weeks ago, in the discussion of the church question, made a speech which all Europe is still admiring. The latter is not only fat but seventy years old. The same authority reminds us that both LUTHER and the first NAPOLEON were corpulent. It is strange that no one has yet named the late Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER, of Princeton, as a refutation of Dr. KENEALY's theory. So fat as to be a burden sometimes to himself, he was distinguished for intellectual powers of a very high order, and his memory was simply marvellous. He was the greatest American biblical scholar of his time. The truth is, it is not obesity that interferes with intelligence or memory, but the excesses which are sometimes associated with it. As the Roman poet says: "The body oppressed by recent intemperance can be somewhat better than was anticipated, so that with the old stock on hand, the supply of old brooms and the fall yield of the new crop, the Indian corn will not be that scarcity and advance in prices which have been anticipated. But the trade in a healthy condition will find farmers who raised a fair crop this year will be able to realize better prices than they have obtained for several years preceding.

A STORY is going the rounds of the press, of a black snake which, on being struck by its captor, opened its mouth and out ran one black snake, about eighteen inches long, and one milk snake thirteen inches long. From the mouth of the second black snake ran four striped snakes, each about ten inches long, while the milk snake disgorged two striped snakes, eight inches long. There is nothing improbable in this. The other day, when the quasi-Protectionist Democrats of Pennsylvania opened their mouths in Convention, out ran an indorsement of the free trade doctrines of the Ohio Bourbons; who, in turn, whenever they open their lips to speak, out runs Copperheadism of the most virulent kind.

FICTIONS EXPLODE.

Enough has been heard from the survivors of the Polaris expedition last rescued completely to explode the sensational statements so widely circulated concerning the death of Captain HALL. Most persons who gave attention to the subject were probably long ago convinced that not the slightest ground existed for any suspicion on the subject. The excited condition of the public mind caused by the wonderful adventures and deliverance of the first party, and by the impression encouraged by some of them that they had been purposely abandoned by Captain BUDDINGTON, presented a tempting opportunity to certain correspondents who used it to the uttermost. Any proceeding more discreditable or more destitute of apology or excuse cannot be imagined. The offense does not properly lie at the door of the press, as under the circumstances it was not to be expected that a newspaper editor should refuse to publish statements of the kind properly authenticated. The letter writers at St. Johns, who told the horrible story, seem to have invented nothing. They simply picked up and amplified passages, or rather words, from the narrative of the Esquimaux semi-savages, whose English vocabulary consisted of two or three dozen of words, or less, while the writers wholly disregarded the statements of TYSON and MEYER, the only intelligent members of the party. Dr. BESSELS's statement is confident and clear that in the hallucination of his disease, Captain HALL fancied himself exposed to the peril of poison, and required some one to taste beforehand whatever he ate. It is also stated that during his sickness he was afraid of being shot, but that his suspicions did not seem to be directed against one more than another of those about him. In the lucid period which preceded death Captain HALL insisted that his death should not interrupt the expedition. The story of Dr. BESSELS's attempt to excite mutiny among the crew, may also be considered as refuted by the recent statement of MEYER. This charge by the way, seems to have owed whatever plausibility it ever had to the testimony of a Danish official in Greenland, who told Captain GREER that BESSELS had tried to give a German character to the expedition and to that end wished to supersede HALL. An ignorance of the character and pretensions of that particular Dane, it was well to recollect that Danes in general love Germans about as dearly as the Jews of old loved the Samaritans. At any rate, the so-called "tragedy of the Polaris" has already taken its place among mere fictions.

WE have before us a copy of the first number of the New York *Herald*, issued May 5, 1835—nearly forty years ago. It is a small sheet, and one can hardly realize from its size that it was the forerunner of the New York *Herald* of to-day; but in reading its editorials the difference between the two dates is scarcely apparent. In one article it says:

"A great deal of noise has been made during the last few months about monopoly, anti-monopoly, banks, cremation, mechanics, small notes, and many other matters supposed to be appertaining to the interests and feelings of the mechanics and working people. Promises of all sorts have been held out to them in abundance—ephemeral legislation has been invoked, and yet at the end of months and years, this honest, hard working body just find themselves where they ever were at the mercy of caprice, custom, pride and fashion."

So they were making as much noise over "monopolies" thirty-eight years as they are to-day! And to as little purpose.

In another article we are told of the proposed summer visits of the President and Cabinet. As thus:

"The President is still at Washington. His health is said to be like the late weather—bad to-day, and good to-morrow. It goes out occasionally in a carriage to take the air, but is seldom seen on horseback, as formerly. *He will visit Tennessee next month.*

"The Vice President is also at Washington, where, unlike all other Presidencies, he takes up his permanent residence, *with an occasional visit to New York during the Saratoga season.* He will not probably leave Washington till after the 90th inst.

"The Attorney General Butler, with his family, was in the city the other day. He is probably off to Albany now.

"Messrs. Forsyth, Woodbury, and Dickerson, State, Treasury, and Navy, are at Washington, but will probably visit their respective States after the cabinet and other arrangements are completed in the capital."

There was no Long Branch then, but the President went to Tennessee instead, and the Cabinet scattered off home for the summer. Yet the party which then upheld Gen. JACKSON considers it, now, an unpardonable sin for the President to leave Washington.

And here is another paragraph that looks as much like 1873 as 1835:

"Balloon ascensions are beginning to be numerous as the days grow short. Caplin in Cincinnati traveled from that city to the Alleghenies—400 miles—in ten hours. A Mr. Wise has also ascended in Philadelphia. We have seen no pun yet on his name."

THE Philadelphia Board of Aldermen, to whom is entrusted the duty of selecting the canvassers and the officers of election in that city, by the Philadelphia Registry Law, has passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to relieve it of that duty. The Canvassers perform the same duties as our Assessors do, and this Board is therefore possessed of the sole power of appointing all the officers who enroll the voters of the city, as well as all the officers who conduct the elections. The people of Philadelphia, unlike those of the rest of the State, have no voice in choosing the officers of their elections.

The Philadelphia papers generally approve of this resolution of the Board of Aldermen, but do not seem to comprehend that, while it is right to relieve the Board of a duty too extensive for them, the power thus taken back would be the people themselves.

The *Bulletin* suggests the appointment of a Commission to perform the same duties. But why a Commission? What need is there for putting such an immense power in the hands of any man or set of men? Mr. MCCLURE and the Reformers, too, we believe, were willing last winter to leave this business in the hands of a Commission, if they could have the naming of its members, and the Democrats would doubtless consent upon the same terms; but we can see no good reason for it. The people of the rest of the State choose their own enrolling officers and their own election officers; and why should an exception be made of Philadelphia? The people are the proper depositaries of that power. To them it belongs, and to them it should be returned. If any Commission is to be entrusted with so vast a power, the Board of Aldermen is as good a Commission as any. They are chosen by the people, and have some sense of responsibility; but an appointed Commission would have none. Either leave the power where it is, or give it back to the people. We have no faith in Commissions, no matter by whom chosen.

We have, on the other hand, full faith in the people, and believe implicitly in trusting them. Throw all possible guards around the work of enrolling voters, and protect the ballot box with all the defenses that can be thrown around it; but in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, let the people have full sway in choosing their own officers. This is the safe doctrine; and it is just as safe in Philadelphia as in any other part of the Commonwealth.

JUDGE GORDON is a man of the people. Born in poverty, and compelled to make a stubborn struggle for existence, he found his place in early youth among the toilers, and worked his way up to manhood and intelligence through severe labors by day and severer studies by night. What he has learned from books he snatched as he went along, and he has attained to eminence in his profession through the same unwearied industry that made him proficient in mechanics, and by improving the few opportunities afforded in a life of toil and effort. His success, as a lawyer, is therefore all the greater credit to him. His way to it was not paved by rich and indulgent parents, but lay through troubles, and trials and difficulties that required a vigorous manhood to overcome.

The great masses of the people—of the men who work and struggle for life—can therefore fully appreciate such a man as Judge GORDON. He is one of themselves. He has passed through the fiery furnace, and he knows how to sympathize with and comprehend their wants and necessities. Experience and study have fitted him for the bench; but they have not blotted out or dimmed his recollections of his earlier years of manual labor. He is the son of toil as well as of the schools; and the people, in electing him to the Supreme bench, will be able to realize that they are not merely choosing a fit man for the place, but are choosing one of themselves to the highest place in their gift.

IN THE legislative elections in this State, this year, there are more than the usual number of close and doubtful districts. Of the outgoing Senators, eight are Democratic and three Republican. The three Republican districts are all sure; but of the eight Democratic districts, five are close and uncertain, viz: the third district, Philadelphia, the Montgomery, the Schuylkill, the Northumberland, and the Huntingdon districts. In all of these, the Republicans will make an effort, and have a fair chance of success in more than one of them. In the Representative districts, Bucks, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Northumberland and Montour, Luzerne, Jefferson, Elk and Cameron, Franklin, Cumberland, Juniata and Mifflin, Center, Huntingdon and Cambria are all close and doubtful, and there are active contests going on in Mercer, Greene and Fayette. The two latter are strong Democratic counties, but the party is distracted and quarrelsome, and in the Clarion and Forest district there are two Democrats running, as also in Monroe and Carbon. The Republicans elected one each in Montgomery, Schuylkill and Luzerne last year, and can hardly do worse now. They may lose one in Franklin and one in Huntingdon, but may carry Cumberland, and have a good chance for the Northumberland and Montour members. Under any circumstances the Republicans cannot lose more than one or two, and have an equal chance to gain a half dozen.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who has been at the head of the New York Democratic State Committee for several years, has declined further service in that capacity, and writes from Europe that he will not be at home to vote. This is an easy way of backing out of a position in which he feels certain of losing; and SAMUEL thus confesses that he sees no prospect ahead for the success of the Democracy of New York. He has fought and run away, in the hope that he will live to fight some other day

It was TILDEN who, in 1868, sent secret circulars to the Democrats in every election district in the State requesting them to send him, on the night of the election, by telegraph, the vote of their respective districts for Governor and President; and he kept back the vote of New York city until he had these reports all in. The vote of that city was then made up to suit the case, and so as to give SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN ten thousand majority in the State. This saved the bein of his Democratic friends and enabled them to keep control of the State. It was one of the boldest as well as baldest election frauds ever perpetrated.

Subsequent events have rendered it impossible to repeat this dodge: and Democratic success being impossible on a fair vote, TILDEN is suddenly smitten with modesty and retires from the field. There is no more work for him to do, and he throws up the sponge before the fight is fairly begun.

OUR reports from all parts of the State, as to political prospects, are of the most encouraging kind. The Republicans in every county are united and harmonious, with one exception—Huntingdon county—and there the disaffection extends only to the county ticket, both factions supporting the State ticket, cordially; while in all the strong Democratic counties the Democracy are distracted and divided over the distribution of spoils and over questions growing out of mismanagement of county affairs by Democratic officials. In York, Clearfield, Erie and Montgomery, the party is nearly rent in twain from these causes; while in Carbon, Bucks, Adams, Cumberland, Bedford, Centre, Fayette, Cambria, Northumberland and Montour, the local management of the Democratic office holders has brought the party into deserved trouble. If the Republicans throughout the State will but keep up the effective organizations effected in 1871 and 1872, they are certain of a majority that will take five figures to express.

IT will be remembered that MRS. JANE G. SWISHELM recently addressed a letter from this city to the New York *Tribune*, in which, in spite of Governor HARTRANFT's statement to the contrary, she insisted that MRS. SURRATT was manacled; affirming that she sat near the prisoner, and that though the chains were concealed by the latter's dress, yet they clanked whenever she walked. The attention of the leading counsel of MRS. SURRATT having been called to the matter, that gentleman states, positively, that at no time during her trial was MRS. SURRATT manacled, either on her wrists or her ankles, while in the presence of the court; and he says he not only speaks from his own absolute knowledge, but from recollection of MRS. SURRATT's oft-repeated statements to him that she was not manacled. This should be taken as finally settling the controversy, of which, it is to be hoped, we shall now hear no more.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* bases its calculations of a Democratic victory at the approaching election, on the hope that twenty-five per cent. of the Republican voters of the State will remain away from the polls. These roseate anticipations will of course be doomed to the darkest kind of disappointment. Nevertheless, it is evident that the Democracy mean to take full advantage of the fact that it is an "off year," and to strain every nerve to get out their last vote. While every intelligent student of politics knows the difficulty of gathering up all the forces of a party and bringing them into line of action after such a defeat, accomplished in such a manner, as that sustained by the Democracy last year, it is none the less the duty of every Republican to vote and give expression to his principles, whether it be needed to turn the scale, or not. Forewarned is forearmed.

THE New York *World* deliberately affirms that, notwithstanding the prevalent evidences to the contrary, "State rights" are by no means dead, but merely sleeping, and that ultimately these "rights" will be "reasserted." If this means anything at all, it means simply—in its last analysis—that neither the "right" of secession nor the purpose to reattempt it, so soon as circumstances shall seem to warrant, has been relinquished by the Southern Bourbons, whose special organ and authoritative exponent the *World* has always been. There are thousands of patriotic Democrats in Pennsylvania who bared their breasts to battle for the express purpose of helping to put a finish to this pestiferous doctrine. What do they think of the *World's* announcement, and of the audacious threat against the sovereignty of the nation which it contains?

THERE is no cause for wonder that the yellow fever has appeared at Shreveport, La., nor that it is unusually fatal. It is quite evident that the filthy condition of the town, as described by the Vicksburg *Herald*, of a late date, was sufficiently dangerous to warrant the introduction into the community of almost any plague. Among other offensive sights to be met with, were the bodies of putrid animals sweltering in the sun, in various parts of the town, while mud-holes, reeking with miasma, poisoned the entire atmosphere. Not long since, according to the *Herald*, a boat loaded with one hundred or more Texas cattle was sunk in the river near Shreveport. The carcases of the drowned animals were picked up from the wreck, left to ashore and salted for their hides, and were then allowed to remain where they were thrown, festering in the sun and putrifying. If these facts be true—and the *Herald* obtains its information from a gentleman of character—it is not surprising that the contrary removal of the great fish in the Red River, above the city, the true cause for the appearance of the frightful epidemic which is now terrifying and causing the hopes of thousands. There so many alarming provocatives of disease were present in the main poisoning the air, it is the most natural result in the world that disease should have followed. As it is not improbable that the yellow fever, which is raging at Shreveport, and which first made its appeared at Memphis, may spread, those communities within its circuit who have neglected to keep their towns and cities in order against the coming of a pestilence, may have sad cause to regret their delay.

THE President of the British Iron and Steel Institute, although a Free Trader, thus confirms what Protectionists have been saying regarding the relative condition of workmen at home and abroad. Speaking of Liege he says: "It might at first seem immaterial what a man's wages were, provided the cost of the necessaries of life corresponded with the rate of his pay. It is, however, a remarkable fact that as a rule, however low-priced provisions may be in these cheap countries, labor is paid for on such a scale as to compel the greater portion of the working population to subsist on very poor fare. Thus the ordinary diet of the countryman in the South of Spain, with his fifteen pence (thirty cents) per day, consists of *gaspacho*, to furnish which he boils in water one half an ounce of garlic and one ounce of olive oil, and this serves for all his meals for one day. Very few of the workmen of the superior class partake habitually of animal food, and, as a consequence, we find inability for any great physical exertion, which necessitates the employment of an increased number of hands compared with that required under a different condition of things."

THE DOCTOR, a journal published in England, yearns that "the acute analytical element of the Americans" have made a profitable discovery which in point of usefulness will be on about a par with their "wooden nutmegs." This discovery is that, by farming in a certain way, petroleum or other mineral oil can be metamorphosed into champagne which will, among ordinary people and even champagne makers themselves, pass current for the finest Krug or Moet and Chandon. The oil is said to be sweetened with gycerine, aerated by a syphon water machine, and largely sold, being consumed principally at public balls and other gatherings where economy is generally an object and cheapness the most appreciated quality in wine. This "petroleum champagne," the same given to this native American hand, is said to produce terrible headache, often severe diarrhea, and other bad consequences. *The Doctor* says, having made these interesting but harsh revelations, winds up with a prayer that the report that some of the new wine has reached England may prove unfounded.

THE cultivation of broom corn has been checked in the West by the cheapness of the article, so that farmers scarcely obtain prices which will cover the expenses of raising it. The late storms have also caused serious injury to the comparatively limited crop raised this year, resulting in an advance of nearly one hundred per cent. on the old stock on hand. The high price has brought out old stocks of brush and ready-made brooms, and the future of the market for the crop in the quantities of brooms that may be stored in old lofts and out-of-the-way places is uncertain. The best farmers count on not be somewhat better than was anticipated, so that with the old stock on hand, the supply of old brooms and the fall yield of the new crop, the Indian corn will not be that scarcity and advance in prices which have been anticipated. But the trade in a healthy condition will find farmers who raised a fair crop this year will be able to realize better prices than they have obtained for several years preceding.

THE question of what constitutes a bankrupt has just been settled by Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court of Illinois. In a case just concluded, Judge Drummond decided that any man who, without any legal reason, refuses payment on his paper for two weeks, may be, under the law, adjudged a bankrupt. He must satisfy the Court that he is justified in withholding payment. His mere caprice or unwillingness to pay will not prevent his being adjudged insolvent if the refusal to honor his promise to redeem extends over fourteen days.

STATE NEWS.

On the 13th inst., while Mr. Funkhouser, of New Brighton, and his apprentice, named Paxson, were out on a hunting excursion, the gun of the former was accidentally discharged, lodging in the body of PAXSON, and penetrating the right lung. The wounded boy lingered until the 18th, when death came to his relief.

The Beaver county fair will begin on Wednesday next.

The banks of Harrisburg were not affected by the recent heavy failures.

Lancaster is again in trouble about its water supply.

At the meeting of Representatives of twenty-two of the twenty-five Farmers' Granges in this State, held in Reading on the 18th inst., a State Grange was organized, with D. B. Manger, of Berks county, as Master.

A Berks county boy while driving, a large boar out to pasture, was attacked by the beast and probably fatally injured.

At a recent colored camp meeting in Montgomery county a number of candidates for the Penitentiary threw rotten eggs at one of the ministers engaged in prayer.

The Meadville *Republican* says: "A leading house in the wool trade, in this city, to-day received orders to cease buying, occasioned by the crisis in financial matters.

The dogs in the western part of Crawford county go for mutton in a wholly unique manner. About fifty sheep in Summerhill township lately fell a prey to the wilfish creatures.

Following is a list of agricultural fairs yet to be held in this State: Huntingdon county, Huntingdon, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of October; Cumberland county, Charlisle, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of October: Perry, at Newport, October 1st, 2d and 3d; Adams, at Gettysburg, September 23d, 24